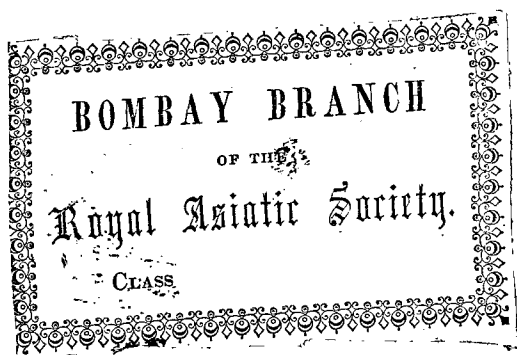




00108383

0
330
Grab/Rep
108383

6x-g-14



00108383

REPORTS

UPON

THE SETTLEMENT

OF

108383

ZILLAH ETAWAH.

By M. R. GUBBINS, Esq.,

Bengal Civil Service.

AGRA:

PRINTED AT THE ORPHAN PRESS.

1844.

PURGUNNAH ETAWAH.

—00-00—

To R. N. C. HAMILTON, Esq.

Commissioner of

AGRA.

SIR,

* Professional maps, ...	2 vols.
Village statements, Nos. II. and III., ...	2 do.
Annual jumma statement, . .	1 do.
General statement No. IV. . .	1 do.
Police statement, ...	1 do.
No. VII., Maffee statement, .	1 do.
Statement of area occupied by each crop, ...	1 do.
Mouzawar Index, ...	1 do.
Muhulwar Index, ...	1 do.
Abstract disposition of the out-standing balances at- tached to this report, ...	1 do.

Total, ... 12

Herewith I have the honor to submit the papers of settlement of purgunnah Etawah, as noted in the margin,* revised under Regulation IX. of 1833, for a period of 30 years.

2nd. Etawah ad-
joins westward Dehly
Jakhun, and eastward
Suckna of this district.

Northward it is bounded by Kur-
hul in Mynpoory, and south by
the river Jumna.

3rd. Its boundaries underwent revision after the survey; by which the new pergunnah has been made to contain 214 Mouzahs, which have been formed into 155 Muhals.

4th. It was measured professionally and by Khusra in 1839, when the area was found to be the following, which is given as corrected by purtaul.

A.

AREA IN ACRES.

		<i>Malgoozaree.</i>				
<i>Total.</i>	<i>Minkey, barren, &c.</i>	<i>Cultivat- ed.</i>	<i>Newly abandon- ed.</i>	<i>Total of the two.</i>	<i>Cultur- able waste.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
1,28,544	50,408	58,485	17,453	75,938	2,198	78,136

5th. In general position and features Etawah bears resemblance to Dehly Jakhun and Luckna. It may similarly be divided into the Kurka, or jumna tract, the Ghar, and the Puchar. There is this difference, however, that there is less superior Puchar land in proportion to the Ghar, than in either of the above pergunnahs. Besides which, there is a larger extent of inferior land toward the centre of the pergunnah, in the vicinity of the Sursoo and Sehugur streams. I, therefore, consider it to be generally inferior in natural resources.

6th. Two streams enter the pergunnah from the west side during the rains; the Sursoo and the Sehugur, and unite toward its centre at the village called Chukwa Boozoorg into one bearing the name of the latter stream, which flows into the Suckna pergunnah. No benefit is derived from the floods of these torrents; on the contrary, the villages along their course suffer from the sundry depositions which they leave.

7th. The return of irrigation of this pergunnah is 61 per cent irrigated to 39 unirrigated; 55 being by wells, and 6 from tanks. It is sufficiently correct, having been tested by careful purtaul, and shows a less favorable return than either Luckna or Dehly Jakhun, which was to be anticipated, from the small proportion of Puchar lands. The general remarks regarding the facilities for sinking kucha wells, made in my report on Suckna, are also applicable to Etawah.

8th. There is little tal irrigation in the pergunnah; jheels are few. Abec land is only 6 per cent.

9th. The pergunnah has been divided into four classes. First, the Kurka or Jumna tract, embracing all villages adjacent to the river. The rest of the pergunnah being distinguished into the first, second and third classes, according to the individual quality of soil and capabilities for irrigation of each mouzah, without reference to position. A classified list of the villages has been added to the first volume of village statements.

10th. The soil has been distinguished into the same classes, that have been adopted in Luckna and Dehly Jakhun, viz. Burra, Munjha and Burreh. The two former classes are of rare occurrence in the Kurka villages. The general proportion per cent of each class being, Burra 8, Munjha 12, and Burreh 80. This proportion of the superior soils exceeds that of Luckna and Dehly Jakhun, and is rather too high, and partly explains the reduced revenue rates which have been applied to them.

11th. Etawah is the only market deserving of notice in the pergunnah. The vicinity of Kurhul in Mynpoory, affords a market for the villages situate on the north western side.

12th. The most influential class of proprietors in Etawah, was formerly that of the Subrun Brahmins of Manukpoor Bissoo, still called Chowdrees; but their inveterate habits of mismanagement and arrear, have led to the sale of a number of their estates. The Choban family of Purtapner; the Gorruckpooria bunnias of the town; the Kayths of Chukma Boozoorg, likewise called Chowdrees of Ayara of Purasun and Sunay-eyk-dil; and Koosul Singh, a brahmin of Hurdooe, who has lately risen into notice, likewise possess many villages.

The ryuths, or asamees, are very mixed. The following abstract, showing the sub-division of the population into castes, will not be without its interest.

Caste.	Agriculturists.	Non-agriculturalists.	Total.
Brahmins, ...	4,884	3,856	8,740
Rajpooths, ...	1,884	477	2,361
Mahajuns, ...	175	761	918
Carried over, ..	6,943	5,094	12,019

<i>Caste.</i>	<i>Agricultu- rists.</i>	<i>Non-agri- culturists.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Brought forward, ...	6,943	5,094	12,019
Kyaths, ...	346	1,048	1,394
Mussulmans, ...	317	3,679	3,996
Kachees, ...	2,586	1,278	3,864
Chumars, ...	1,864	3,663	5,527
Naees, ...	157	968	1,125
Carpenters, ...	214	658	872
Dhobees, ...	158	508	666
Talees, ...	188	635	823
Lodhees, ...	1,716	983	2,699
Koomars, ...	153	383	536
Dhanooks, ...	82	699	781
Bunghees, ...	24	492	516
Aheers, ...	3,779	1,077	4,856
Guddurieas, ...	515	443	958
Bhorjies, ...	46	405	451
Bunneeas, ...	334	1,926	2,260
Kuhars, ...	543	868	1,411
Sonars, ...	33	624	657
Korees, ...	4	1,433	1,437
Koormees, ...	12	465	477
Miscellaneous, ...	295	3,263	3,134
Total, ...	20,291	30,463	50,754

Census
Total Popula-
tion.

13th. By a census made in the last year, the total population of the pergunnah was made to amount to 50,754 souls to an area of 202 square miles, giving a rate of 251 persons to the square miles. But this return is, for obvious reasons, below the real average.

Tenures.

14th. The tenures throughout Etawah are, with very trifling exception, zemindarree; the investigation of which occupied me long, notwithstanding that a great number had been disposed of in last season by my predecessor Mr. Lawrence, and by the Deputy Collector.

The cases in which property has changed hands are not many; and, to bring them prominently to the notice of the Board, I annex a list, with an abstract of grounds on which decision was founded.

<i>Estate.</i>	<i>Name of party in possession prior to settlement.</i>	<i>Name of party who has now been admitted to engagements.</i>	<i>Abstract of grounds of decision.</i>
Suckhore,	Dooniaput,	Sububjeet, &c., ...	Vide remarks in next paragraph.
Neepseye,	Ditto, ..	Jyshiram, &c., ...	Ditto ditto.
Shajehan-poor, ..	Ditto, ..	Lalsaha, &c.	Ditto ditto.
Bihonee-poor, ..	Ditto, ..	Piransookh, &c., ...	Ditto ditto.
Manukpoor Bheecun, ..	Oogur pershaud, ..	Bheecun, ..	This Estate has been transferred from the name of Oogurpershaud Kyath to the occupant Brahmin Bheecun, (subject to a Talooqdarree payment of 10 per cent on the Jumma), who has managed the estate as moostagir since 1818, vide detailed remarks annexed to village statements.
Buhader-poor Lo-hea, ..	Hunooopershaud Totaram, ..	Nundram Pransookh,	Transferred from the names of the Kyaths to the occupant community, subject to a talooqdarry payment of 10 per cent on the jumma, vide detailed remarks to village statement.
Orhunpoor,	Rajah Cheyt Sing, ..	Bhyroon Sing, &c.,	Vide remarks in following paragraph.

15th. There are only two estates in Etawah that deserve the name of Talooquas. The first, that of Purtapnere, Rajah Cheyt Sing Talooqdar, embraces 11 mowzahs, bearing a jumma of rupees 7,866; many claims were preferred by the occupants of the several mouzahs, only one of which, in the case mouzah Arumpoor, appeared to me to be made out; a settlement in that instance has been made with the occupant Brahmins as biswadars, subject to a talooq-

darree allowance to the Rajah of rupees 18 per cent of the gross assets. From this arrangement the Rajah has not appealed. Vide my letter to the Commissioner, No. 90, dated the 28th May last. The remaining mouzahs have been settled with him as zemindar. The Purtapnere family is Choban, connected with the Rajahs of Chukkurnuggur, Mynpoory, Eyta and Rajore; the family is a very ancient one. It acquired Orhunpoor at the time of Almas Alee Khan's Soobadarree under the Government of the Nuwab Vuzeer. The second case is that of the villages held by Dooniaput Kyath, now residing in Lucknow, son of Ray Balkishan, an officer of high rank (Akhbar-Nuwees) in the service of the Nuwab of Oude, who, a few years before the cession, acquired possession of a considerable talooqua, the fiscal history of which since the cession, I have thought it worth while to detail in the subjoined statement.

<i>Settlement.</i>	<i>Number of Mouzahs.</i>	<i>Jumma.</i>	<i>Name of party engaging.</i>	<i>On what tenure.</i>	<i>Detail.</i>
1st.	56 6 13	53,464	Dhunput Ray son of Ray Balkishan and his agent Debidut.	Zemindaree, 11 13 7 Moos-tageery, 44 13 6	Toolshepoor, Bhugoliepoor, Shajehanpoor, Nundpoor, Khur Kholy 13 biswas, Oossreye, Neepseye, Bihareepoor, Longpoor, Koomhawur, Ondinpoor, Seh-sarpoor. Luckhor Shajehanpoor Buraree, Ameenabad, Bukpyarpoor Rutnoopoer, Rahnu, Keshopoer, Mudbeapoer, Aymia Nugla, Mohun Nugla Golabpoor, Bhaageepoor, Bishnoopoer, Lohreye, Sheopoory Tunarooa 13 biswas, Rooccan, Rokpoor Nugureea, Bhudwan Doongree, Kandunee Ayma

Settlement.	Number of Mouzals.	Jumma.	Name of party engaging.	On what tenure.	Detail.
2nd.	10 13 7	8,721	Dhunput ray, son of Balkishan.	Moostagir.	Mohumedpoor, Wuzeerpoor, Dunnodurpoor Suray, Eyketil Indhoma, Bhoolpoor, Mobarickpoor, Buhaderpoor, Oonwah, Suntokpoor, Eesurpoor, Jhidpoor Jahanabad Suray, Eesur, Beye.
3rd.	24 13 7	18,898	Dhunput ray.	Moostagir.	Toolsheepoor, Bhugoleepoor, Nundpoor, Khurkholee 13 biswas, Lattoopoor, Oossreye Longpoor, Neepseyee, Rooeean, and Bishnoopoor Lohreye.
4th.					Besides the 10 above detailed Ayma Nugla Mohun, Rahun, Reshopoor Rahun, Sooltanpoor Rohun, Nugla Golabpoor, Gora Dialpoor Kullianpoor, Rohun, Mohunpoor, Bhudia- poor, Agoopoor, Bha- gerpoor, Bhowanee- poor, Suleympoor, Juffurpoor, Luck- hore, Shajehanpoor.
5th.					Ray Balkishen re- fused to engage for any villages, the whole of which were settled individually, either in zemidaree, or Farm with others.
					Ray Balkishen did not come forward.

Settlement.	Number of Mouzahs.	Jumma.	Name of party engaging.	On what tenure.	Detail.
6th.	14 0 0	12,399	Dhooniaput, son of Ray Balkishan.	Zemin-dar.	The same arrangement was made. Rahun 1, Kullianpoor 2, Sooltanpoor 3, Kishepoor 4, Koo-eean 5, Mohunpoor 6, Bhudiapoor 7, Agoopoor 8, Bishnoopoor, Sohreye, Nugla, Golabpoor, Luckhare, Shajehanpoor, Neep seye, Bihareepoor. Memo: The 8 first named mouzahs have been sold for arrears of Revenue, and the 6 mouzahs following only remain in his possession: Bishnoopoor, Sohreye, Golabpoor, Luckhore, Shajehanpoor, Neep seye, Bihareepoor.

16th. The injury resulting to the remaining villages from the absenteeism of Dooniaput, and the mismanagement of his agents, as well as the just claims of the village occupants, convinced me of the necessity of introducing a system, by which they should be placed under the direct local management of a qualified person resident on the spot; and I caused several notices to be served on the recorded proprietor, calling on him to make some such arrangement; failing in which, I have concluded a biswadarree settlement with the proprietary communities of the 4 mouzahs noted in the margin,* allowing to Dooniaput 18 per cent of the assets in the 2 former cases, and 15 in the two last.

- * 1 Neepseye.
- 2 Bihareepoor.
- 3 Luckhore.
- 4 Shajehanpoor.

17th. I beg here distinctly to record my opinion, that the Talooqdaree allowance in these cases should be heritable, and not limited, save to the period of settlement.

Mouzahs the property of Government and Lawaris.

- * From Sec. Sudder Board, No. 284, dated the 11th August 1840.
 From Settlement officer, No. 312, dated the 7th October 1840.
 From Commissioner, No. 550, dated the 18th December 1840.
 From Sec. Sudder Board, No. 458, dated the 27th November 1840.

18th. For a detail of the arrangements made for the mouzahs belonging to Government, and Lawaris, I beg to refer you to the statement which accompanied my letter, No. 108, dated the 14th June last, and the subsequent correspondence, noted in the margin,* which is yet unconcluded.

19th. The fiscal history of the pergunnah will be sufficiently gathered from an examination of the subjoined two statements, which exhibit; first, the several settlements compared with one another; and secondly, the demand, collection and balance for the last 20 years, ending in 1246 F. S.

SETTLEMENT.	Average Jumma.	1st Settlement.		2d Sett..		3d Sett..		4th Sett..		5th Sett..	
		Increase.	Decrease.	Increase.	Decrease.	Increase.	Decrease.	Increase.	Decrease.	Increase.	Decrease.
1st Settlet. from 1210 to 12,....	1,82,577	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2d ditto from 1213 to 15.	1,75,156	0	7,421	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3d ditto from 1216 to 19.	2,06,282	23,705	0	31,126	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4th ditto from 1220 to 24.	1,81,489	0	1,088	6,333	0	0	24,793	0	0	0	0
5th ditto from 1225 to 29.	1,84,040	1,463	0	8,884	0	0	22,294	2,551	0	0	0
Present juma.	1,89,969	7,392	0	14,813	0	0	16,312	8,480	0	5,929	0

Statement of demand, receipts, and balances for 20 years; ending with 1246 F. S.

Year.	Demand.	Collections.	Balance.
1227 F. S.	1,83,578	1,83,748	0 0 0
1228 F. S. . . .	1,83,621	1,87,715	0 0 0
1229 F. S.	1,83,641	1,83,787	0 0 0
1230 F. S.	1,83,706	1,84,132	0 0 0
1231 F. S.	1,85,906	1,86,629	0 0 0
1232 F. S.	1,86,706	1,87,677	0 0 0
Carried over, ..	11,07,158	11,13,688	0 0 0

Year.	Demand.	Collections.	Balance.
Brought forward,	11,07,158	11,13,688	0 0 0
1233 F. S. . . .	1,86,706	1,87,918	0 0 0
1234 F. S. . . .	1,86,706	1,87,963	0 0 0
1235 F. S. . . .	1,87,386	1,87,920	0 0 0
1236 F. S. . . .	1,87,400	1,87,934	0 0 0
1237 F. S. . . .	1,87,140	1,87,674	0 0 0
1238 F. S. . . .	1,87,390	1,87,734	181 0 0
1239 F. S. . . .	1,87,390	1,87,670	179 0 0
1240 F. S. . . .	1,87,197	1,87,656	0 0 0
1241 F. S. . . .	1,88,524	1,88,492	273 0 0
1242 F. S. . . .	1,88,569	1,89,116	0 0 0
1243 F. S. . . .	1,89,219	1,89,845	0 0 0
1244 F. S. . . .	1,89,781	1,90,216	189 0 0
1245 F. S. . . .	1,89,780	67,513	1,20,494 12 0
1246 F. S. . . .	1,89,592	1,15,675	61,079 9 0
Total.	37,36,638	35,56,514	1,82,396 7 0

20th. A decrease of 7,000 rupees will be observed in the second settlement, and an extraordinary increase of rupees 31,000 at the 3rd. Again, a very large reduction of rupees 24,000 at the 4th settlement, which was hastened by the drought of 1219. The fourth settlement, indeed, was concluded almost entirely with Farmers, the land-holders having very generally refused the Collector's terms. An increase of 2,500 rupees at the fifth, and of about 6,000 rupees at the sixth and succeeding settlements, was effected; rendering the present jumma in excess of that of the first settlement by rupees 7,392, from which should be deducted rupees 4,309 on account of maafee lands intermediately resumed, reducing the excess jumma to rupees 3,083.

21st. The clear state of the balance column in the second statement, up to the famine of 1245, would, uncorrected by other sources of information, induce an opinion, that the pergunnah was not over assessed. That such was greatly the case, however, there is abundant proof. In the present depressed condition of the agriculturists, the pergunnah exhibiting a greater degree of poverty and wretchedness among the ryuts of abandoned and ruined villages, and want of means in the land-holders than any other of the settled pergunnahs, save Burpoora. In the extraordinary balances of the two* past and the present year. In the

* Balance of 1245—1,20,494

Balance of 1246— 61,079

Balance of 1247

On the 1st Sept. 1840, 45,224.

Sold between the 1st	
January 1838, and	
the 31st Decr. 1839,	18
Purchased by Govt....	6
Ditto by others, ...	12

† Acres, 17,453 in March 1840

‡ Estates under kham management when the settlement came on.... 49.

great number of estates recently* sold and purchased by Government. In the unwillingness of parties to come forward to accept transfers, for arrear. In the unusually large extent† of abandoned land. In the large number of niouzahs placed under kham‡ management; and proved incontestably by a comparison of the former jumma with the highest nikasee collections, where such have been correctly ascertained. The average rate on malgoozaree land, finally, was clearly higher than was warranted by the capabilities of the pergunnah, viz.; Rupees 2-6-11.

22nd. There are several estates which could be quoted, in which, except in seasons of unusual productiveness, a yearly loss was suffered by the land-owner; until, his means and patience being exhausted, he broke down in the famine year; such were Rajpoora, and most of the villages of Rahun; but it is unnecessary here to adduce them.

23rd. The increase of assets obtained from resumed registered maafee land, after deducting 229 acres for tenures not exceeding 10 beeghas, amounts to 1,462 acres; and from unregistered maafee, after deducting 960 acres released to village servants and others, to 3,911 acres; total 5,373 acres. The calculated jumma upon which, is rupees 6,715. But the real value does not probably exceed half this amount. As a set off against this must be noticed the increase of liabilities, viz. two-third of the salaries of chowkedars and bullahurs, Rs. 4,080 §, and the rent of land assignments to the same, rupees 968 ||; total rupees 5,048: and the road fund, rupees 1,597—grand total rupees 6,645.

Proposed assessment.

¶ Former jumma, 190,638	
Proposed jumma, 160,541	
Reduction, ...	30,097

** 1248	18,118
1249	5,878
1250	639

24th. I propose to fix the kamil future jumma of the pergunnah at rupees 1,60,541; shewing a reduction in revenue of rupees 30,097 ¶, or about rupees 17 per cent, and yielding a rate on malgoozaree area of rupees 2 0 10; and besides this, to grant a further russudee reduction during the first three years, as noted in the margin:**

Road Fund

Road fund at 1 rupee per cent on the jumma, has been engaged for besides.

Low rate of assessment on the hereditary villages of Talooqua Purta-pnere.

- 1 Purta-pnere.
- 2 Sungolee.
- 3 Demaree.
- 4 Tukpoora.
- 5 Nagur Hurchund-poor Chogon.
- 6 Pudumpoor.
- 7 KheyraSuray Bhoput
- 8 Bhoger poor.

25th. An increase of rupees 4,387 might have been obtained by raising the assessment of the 8 villages, noted in the margin *, belonging to the talooqua Purta-pnere; to the standard of the pergunnah, but this measure I cannot advocate, considering that the limited profit enjoyed by the Rajah Cheyt Sing, is no more than is sufficient to maintain the moderate degree of expenditure which his rank and station necessarily require. It would, I conceive, be neither

just nor politic to raise the assessment on the estate of a chief of rank and family, so high, as to allow only of the reduced expenditure of a private and humble individual. The Rajah bears a good character for punctuality of payment, and has always shewn

† Former assessment,	7,866
Proposed ditto, ..	7,907

Increase,.. ..	41
----------------	----

‡ Former assessment,	25,853
Proposed ditto, ..	25,893

Increase,.. ..	40
----------------	----

himself ready to render such assistance as lay in his power to the officers of Government. An increase of rupees 41 † upon his villages of pergunnah Etawah, and of rupees 40 ‡ upon the total talooqua, exclusive of the villages transferred to Mynpoory, has been made by the present settlement; besides the very considerable increase of incidental liabilities.

26th. Having assumed the total jumma of the talooqua Purta-pnere in Etawah at rupees 7,907, the system followed in distributing the assessment has been the following. The villages Burolee Kulan, Burolee Khurd and Arhunpoor, which are distinct from the more ancient and hereditary villages of the talooqua, have been assessed at the average rate of the pergunnah, and the remaining jumma has been distributed over the villages of the Muhals Purta-pnere and Sungoolee, proportionately to the full assessment which each could in my judgment bear. The rate of assessment is, therefore, equally light in each; whereas under the former distribution, some bore a mere nominal assessment, and others a full jumma. I mention this to correct any erroneous idea that might be formed from the fact of the jumma of some of the mouzahs having been reduced.

Relief rates.

27th. The following Rent rates were assumed for each division and class of the pergunnah.

Class.	Burra.		Munjeh.		Burreh.		Lately abandon- ed.		Abee.
	Irrigated.	Unirrigated.	Irrigated.	Unirrigated.	Irrigated.	Unirrigated.	Irrigated.	Unirrigated.	
First, . . .	7 14	5 4	5 10	3 15	4 2 0	2 7	3 1 6	1 14	3 12
Second, . .	7 2	5 1	5 4	3 12	3 10 6	2 4	2 10 0	1 11	3 6
Third, . . .	6 0	4 8	4 8	3 6	2 13 0	1 14	2 2 6	1 5	2 13

	Burra.		Munjeh.		Burreh.		Kuchar.		Lately abandon- ed.		Teer.
	Irrigated.	Unirrigated.	Irrigated.	Unirrigated.	Irrigated.	Unirrigated.	Irrigated.	Unirrigated.	Irrigated.	Unirrigated.	
Kurka,	6 0	4 8	4 8	3 6	3 6	2 5 6	5 4	2 7	2 7	1 14	4 8

From which the Revenue rates were deduced by the subtraction of 33 per cent, and are as follows:—

Class.	Barra.		Munjeh.		Burreh.		Kuchar.		Lately abandoned.		Teer.	Abee.	
	Irrigated.	Unirrigated.	Irrigated.	Unirrigated.	Irrigated.	Unirrigated.	Irrigated.	Unirrigated.	Irrigated.	Unirrigated.			
First, ..	5	4 3	8 3	12 2	10 2	12 1	10 0	0 0	0 2	1 1	1 4	0 0	2 8
Second, ..	4	12 3	6 3	8 2	8 2	7 1	8 0	0 0	0 1	12 1	2 0	0 0	2 4
Third, ..	4	0 3	0 3	0 2	4 1	14 1	4 0	0 0	0 1	7 0	14 0	0 0	1 14
Kurka, ..	4	0 3	0 3	0 2	4 2	4 1	9 3	8 1	10 1	10 1	1 4	3 0	0 0

They were found to apply well to the calculations of jumma, and there is a large number of mouzahs in which the value by revenue rates has been assumed as the jumma. Where the estate is further burthened with talooqdarree allowance of rupees 18 per cent, the deduction has been 43; where the allowance is 15, the deduction made is 40 per cent.

28th. I received an excellent Dowd from Moonsook Ray the acting Tehseeldar of Etawah, who also superintended the pre-

Settlement.

paration of the purtaul papers; and the settlement finally came off on the 25th May, when the terms were agreed to without an exception. I have not been compelled to

* 1 Lokpoor, .. 15 yrs.

2 Hawriapoor, 15 yrs.

3 Raggapoor, , 4 yrs.

farm any mouzah in consequence of recusancy; but three, as noted in the margin,* have been leased in farm under the provisions of Section 4, Regulation 2 of 1826, in consequence of wilful mismanagement: no appeal was preferred against any of the jummas assessed.

29th. The same arrangements for the provision of an efficient village police were made in this pergunnah, as described in my report on Suckna. The total number of chokyders is 150, and bullahurs 181. The sum of money salaries is rupees 6,120, which added to rupees 1,451 the rental of 390 acres of jaghere land, shows a total police charge of rupees 7,571, being $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent on the revised jumah.

Kists.

30th. The following kists have been fixed.

KHUREEF.								RUBBEE.							
15th Nov.		15th Decr.		1st Feb.		Total.		1st May.		1st June.		Total.			
as.	p.	as.	p.	as.	p.	as.	p.	as.	p.	as.	p.	as.	p.	as.	p.
3	10	4	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	0	2 $\frac{1}{4}$	8	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	3	10	4	0 $\frac{1}{2}$	7	10 $\frac{1}{2}$		
Rupees.		Rupees.		Rupees.		Rupees.		Rupees.		Rupees.		Rupees.			
38,352		41,278		1,903		81,533		38,482		40,526		79,008			

31st. The detailed papers of administration and liabilities have been admirably superintended by Mirza Cullab Hoosein Khan, Deputy Collector. Having already separately brought to your notice in my letter No. 78, dated the 15th May last, the deserving merit of this officer, and solicited an increase of his allowances, it will be sufficient to

Records of administration and liabilities.

add that his services in this pergunnah, rendered since the above application was submitted, induces me to recommend him a second time to favorable consideration.

32nd. Only 3 mouzahs in this pergunnah had been settled under Regulation VII. of 1822. Reduction, though not to any large extent, has been allowed in each.

Name of Mouzah.	Jumma assessed under Regulation VII. of 1822.	Revised Jumma.	Decrease.
Koomhawur, ..	937	800	137
Oodimpoor, ..	403	391	12
Sehsarpoor, ..	682	582	100

33rd. The Khethut mouzahs are many and much intermixed; they all had been incorrectly measured by the Revenue Surveyor, and had to be corrected by me. The

* 1 Etawah.

2 Ayara.

3 Akburpoor Fureedpoor.

4 Atgaon.

5 Buhaderpoor Loheea.

6 Badreepoor.

7 Busreyhur.

8 Becharpoor Booreyha.

9 Phoolapoor.

10 Buhleyapoor.

11 Ticoopoor.

12 Nagur Hurchundpoor chogan.

13 Chukma Boozoorg.

14 Jeytpoor.

15 Jareekheyra.

16 Jutbia.

17 Chitahomun.

18 Soondurpoor.

19 Suntokeepoor Ghaut.

20 Shuncurpoor.

21 Kokepoor.

22 Khooreysur.

23 Kyla Khur.

24 Konjpoor.

25 Keshopoor Kulan.

26 Kuleanpoor Ayara.

27 Kheyra Suray Bhopt.

28 Mullopoor.

29 Muhomudpoor.

khusraks and field maps have now been amended with the single exception of the large hulqua of Sungowlee, including 7 mouzahs, of which the Khethut mouzahs are being separately remeasured. I have noted in the margin,* the mouzahs in which this description of tenure exists. The entries in the English Survey maps are so extremely faulty, both in villages of this description and in many others, that I have thought it necessary to add to every village Map a memorandum showing the revised description of total area.

34th. The outstanding balances, 1247 included, have all been disposed of, amounting to Rs. 46,439 8 8½. I have annexed an abstract shewing the sum realized since my report,

16 SETTLEMENT REPORT OF PURGUNNAH ETAWAH.

30 Muhleye. / with statements A. and B. of sale
31 Moongapoor. and transfer, was submitted, and the
32 Lulpoor. classification of the remaining arrear.
33 Wuzeerpoor Dumodurpoor. The detailed statements will be
furnished from the Collector's office.

I have &c.,
(Signed) M. R. GUBBINS,
Settlement Officer.

Etawah Settlement Office,
Camp Phuppoond,
The 20th October, 1840.

*Abstract disposition of all outstanding balances, including
1247 F. S., for the purgunnah Etawah, up to the
30th September 1840.*

Rs. As. Pie.

Balances of years prior to 1247 as they stood at the date of submission of statements A. and B. of sale and transfer, made up to the 15th February 1840. . .	46,439	8	8½	
Collections up to the 30th September 1840, including sums lodged for transfer.	12,747	0	0	
Remaining balance on the 1st October 1840.				33,692 8 8½
Balance of 1247, up to the 30th Sept. 1840. } Total, ...	47,260	0	3	
} Deduct surplus collections, . . .	2,035	14	6	
				45,224 1 9
Total of the two foregoing items, ...	78,916	10	5½	
<i>Irrecoverable.</i>				
Nominal, ...	499	0	0	
Recommended for remission, ...	62,634	12	6	
Deferred for future realization, ...	4,610	4	10½	
<i>In train of liquidation.</i>				
By sale, ...	7,103	4	7	
By transfer, ...	18,18	1	0	
By distraint &c., in immediate train, ...	2,251	3	6	
Total, ...	11,172	9	1	

(Signed,) M. R. GUBBINS,
Settlement Officer.

ABSTRACT.

- 1—Submits Settlement Statements of Etawah.
- 2—Describes General Boundaries.
- 3—States number of Mowzahs and Muhals.
- 4—Contains the record of Area.
- 5—Describes the general features of Pergunnah.
- 6—Ditto the Streams.
- 7—Ditto the irrigation by Wells.
- 8—Ditto the irrigation from Tals.
- 9—States the distinction of Pergunnah into classes.
- 10—Ditto ditto of Soil into classes.
- 11—Notifies the Markets in Pergunnah.
- 12—Notifies the chief proprietary and ryatty castes.
- 13—States the ratio of population to area.
- 14—Describes the Tenures.
- 15 and 16—Mentions the Talooquas and cases in which the Talooqdar has been set aside, and a biswadarry settlement concluded.
- 17—Records his opinion that the Talooqdarree allowance in these cases should not be limited, but by the period of settlement.
- 18—Refers to the former correspondence on the subject of Estates the property of Government.
- 19 and 20—Contains statements and remarks on former settlements and Fiscal History.
- 21 and 22—Remarks on the above data, and points out the frequency of over-assessment.
- 23—States the increase of assets from resumed maafee, and increase of liability from Chowkydary and road fund.
- 24—Records proposed revised Jumma.
- 25 and 26—Notifies the increase which might have been obtained from the villages of the Talooqua Purtabnere which it is not here proposed to take, and the mode of distribution of the Jumma upon the component villages of the Talooqua.
- 27—States the Rent and Revenue Rates.
- 28—Describes the Settlement.
- 29—Ditto the arrangements made for the Village Police.
- 30—States the Kists.
- 31—Remarks on the preparation of detailed Papers.
- 32—Notifies and compares the present and former settlements made under Regulation VII. of 1822.
- 33—Ditto the Khetbut Tenures.
- 34—Disposition of the outstanding balances.

REPORT

ON

PERGUNNAH JANIBRAST OR BURPOORAH.

—00-00—

To

R. N. C. HAMILTON, Esq.

Commissioner,

AGRA.

* Professional Maps, ...	1 vol.
Village Statement, Nos. II.	
and III., ...	1 do.
Annual Jumma statement, ..	1 do.
General statement No. IV. ..	1 do.
Police statement, ...	1 do.
No. VII., Mafee statement, ..	1 do.
Statement of area occupied	
by each crop, ...	1 do.
Mousahwar Index, ...	1 do.
Muhalwar Index, ...	1 do.

Total, ... 9

SIR,

I have the honor herewith to submit the records of settlement, as noted in the margin*, of pergunnah Burpoorah revised by me for a period of 30 years under regulation IX. of 1833.

2nd. This is the only pergunnah of the Etawa zillah that is situated south of the river Jumna. It is bounded north and east by the Jumna; west by Bah Pinu-

ahut, zillah Agra; on the south side it is separated from the Gwalior territory, throughout the tract called puttee Kumeyt, by the Chumbul; and along the talooqua Sehson, by the Khoarree river. The extreme S. W. extremity, i. e. the muhal Sundouse, either directly adjoins the Mahratta territory, or is divided from it by the river Scinde.

3rd. It will facilitate reference and consideration to divide the pergunnah into 4 parts, viz.,

I. The puttee Kumeyt.

II. The talooquas of Chukkurnuggur and Sehson.

III. The talooqua Burregh, and

IV. The muhal Sundouse.

1st. KUMEYT.

4th. Puttee Kumeyt designates the western half of the pergunnah, from its western boundary at Poorwa Morong to mouzah Khundehsee talooqua Chukkurnuggur.

Area.

Its area is as follows :

AREA IN ACRES.						
<i>Total.</i>	<i>Minahy barren &c.</i>	<i>Malgoozaree.</i>				
		<i>Cultivated.</i>	<i>Newly abandoned.</i>	<i>Total of the two.</i>	<i>Culturable waste.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
48,583	26,798	14,460	5,844	20,304	1,481	21,785

5th. This division contains the best Soil and general features. lands in the pergunnah, in consequence of there being the widest interval between the rivers Jumna and Chumbul, the ravines of which are the chief cause of the inferiority of soil. There is a considerable tract of level and good soil free from the influence of the ravines, extending from Surray Bughut west to Bhutpoora east, beyond which the ravines of both rivers unite, rendering the country almost impracticable to the plough. There is little kuchar land, which (with exception of mouzahs Jurholee and Muholee) is of inferior quality. The upland is generally firm and fertile, intermixed with sandy inferior soil.

6th. In consequence of the depth of water from the surface, which is never less than 50 or 60 cubits, irrigation from wells is unknown, and the crops are entirely dependent, save in the kuchar lands, upon the periodical rains.

The crops chiefly reared are bajra, urhur, pulse as mote, moong &c., and some cotton in the khureef, and barley and gram and some wheat in the rubee. There are traces and accounts of sugar-cane having been grown at some distant period in a few villages, not by artificial irrigation, but in spots where some collection of water was naturally formed; but the culture has been long unknown.

7th. I have not in this pergunnah followed the distinctions of Burra and Muujha. The land has been distinguished into upland, called Har or Burreh, indicating that above the ravines; kuchar, that below the ravines; and Teer, the narrow strip of alluvial soil edging the river: and again classified,

Distinction of the soil into classes.

the first two into 3 classes of quality, and the Teer into 2 classes. I have, where possible, placed all the soil of one mouzah into one class; but this is not always the case.

Markets.

8th. The only market town in the puttee is Burpoora, which is little more than a large village.

Castes of the proprietary classes and of the ryuts.

9th. The prevailing proprietary caste is that of the Bhudorea Rajpoots, who are divided into three tribes. The Koleyas, the Atbheyas and the Rawuts, the head of the tribes being the Bhudorea raja resident at Nogaon, zillah Agra, from whose grants the proprietors of each village derive their title. The appellation of Bhudorea is derived from Bhudawar, the name of the country; they are a fine and well disposed race of men, and being well known for bravery, they are greatly employed as burkundauses, sepoys, and in the local horse. Their extensive service has, I am assured, enabled them so long to bear up against an excessive assessment. The ryuts are of mixed classes as elsewhere. An abstract of the population of the entire pergunnah divided into castes, is exhibited in the subjoined table. The total population being 27,366 souls to an area of 206 square miles, gives a rate of 132 persons to the square mile, at a time when many of the inhabitants were yet expatriated from the effects of the famine.

Statement shewing the distribution of the prevailing castes in pergunnah Burpoora.

	Caste.	Agricultural.	Non-agricultural.	Total.
Rajpoots,		6,551	732	7,283
Brahmins,		4,318	881	5,199
Kayths, ..		290	146	436
Bunias, ...		279	754	1,033
Muhajuns,		190	304	494
Kachees, ..		300	51	351
Teelees, ..		185	228	413
Chumars, ..		1,462	1,423	2,885
Hujjams, ..		283	429	712
Dhobies, ..		129	204	333
Koomhars,		118	193	311
Koolee, ..		26	818	844
Mullahs, ..		750	317	1,067
Gudurreeas,		448	175	623
Aheers, ..		1,193	514	1,707
Goojurs, ..		532	59	591
Miscellaneous,		1,045	2,039	3,084
Total, ..		18,099	9,267	27,366

Tenures during the first settlement.

Second settlement.

- * 1—Burpoorah, including Nyeepoora.
- 2—Oodee.
- 3—Morong.
- 4—Nuqla Kumeyt or Bhugoteepur.
- 5—Guraila.
- 6—Awaree.
- 7—Poora Morong.

at the time the pergunnah came under settlement, only 7 muhals held on Mustajurree tenure, as noted in the margin.* On the first of these, Burpoorah, I beg to refer you to my separate report, No. 60, dated the 14th of April last. In the remaining 6 muhals the Mustajurs proving to be the resident village proprietors have been allowed to engage as such.

Tenures continued.

10th. The Bhyacharee putteedary tenures, which are confined to a few solitary villages in the pergunnahs across the Jumna here, are much more common. Of the 47 mouzahs comprised in the puttee, 17 are putteedary, and 30 zumeendaree. The only villages in which a direct change of property has resulted from the present proceedings being 2, viz., Dhumuan and Beylah, on which I beg to refer you to the separate correspondence. My decision in both cases was upheld by you.

Estates the property of Government.

* Vide also Commissioner's letter No. 173, dated 23rd April 1840, in reply.

12th. Only one mouzah in the puttee Kumeyt, viz. Kumeyt, 4 muhals, is the property of Government. I have specially reported on this case in my letter, No. 58, dated 14th April last, to which I beg to refer you.* I therein recommended the restoration of the estate to the proprietors on the payment of Rs. 1093-2 of the arrear, in consideration of the exorbitant assessment, which has been done conditionally, pending final sanction.

Former fiscal history.

13th. The following tables exhibit a sketch of the fiscal history of the puttee Kumeyt, viz., first, the foregone settlements compared, and secondly, the result of collections and balance.

Balance for the last 20 years.

SETTLEMENT.	Average Jumma.	1st Settlement.		2d Sett.		3d Sett.		4th Sett.		5th Sett.	
		Increase.	Decrease.	Increase.	Decrease.	Increase.	Decrease.	Increase.	Decrease.	Increase.	Decrease.
1st Settlement from 1210 to 1212, ..	34,257	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2d ditto from 1213 to 1215, ...	37,447	3,190	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3d ditto from 1216 to 1219, ...	45,955	11,698	0	8,508	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4th ditto from 1220 to 1224, ...	58,025	23,768	0	20,578	0	12,070	0	0	0	0	0
5th ditto from 1225 to 1229, ...	57,620	23,363	0	20,173	0	11,665	0	0	405	0	0
6th Settlement, ..	56,711	22,454	0	19,264	0	10,756	0	0	1314	0	909

Statement of Demands, Receipts, and Balance for the last 20 years, ending with 1246.

YEAR.	DEMAND.		COLLECTIONS.			BALANCE.		
		Rs.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
1227		57,574	57,574	0	0	0	0	0
1228		57,574	57,574	0	0	0	0	0
1229		57,574	57,574	0	0	0	0	0
1230		57,574	57,574	0	0	60	0	0
1231		57,674	57,593	0	0	81	0	0
1232		57,674	57,577	4	0	96	12	0
1233		57,674	57,435	0	0	239	0	0
1234		57,445	57,415	2	0	29	14	0
1235		57,641	57,641	0	0	0	0	0
1236		57,666	57,666	0	0	0	0	0
1237		57,251	57,180	10	10	70	5	2
1238		58,066	56,679	13	4	1,386	2	8
1239		58,066	55,983	5	0	2,082	11	0
1240		57,164	49,467	7	6	7,696	8	6
1241		57,164	37,898	0	1	19,265	15	11
1242		58,024	56,661	0	0	1,363	0	0
1243		57,807	56,661	0	0	1,146	0	0
1244		57,827	54,899	13	0	2,927	3	0
1245		57,827	3,616	7	0	54,210	9	0
1246		56,711	30,301	2	5	26,409	13	6
Total.		11,51,977	10,34,912	1	2	1,17,064	14	10

14th. From the former it will be seen how the assessment was progressively increased in the 2d, 3d, and 4th settlements, and despite a trifling reduction in the 4th and 5th settlements, is now 22,454 Rs. above the original jumma. The latter, again, displays the falling off in revenue in every year, in which the rains were deficient; the almost total loss of the assessed revenue in 1245, with the very heavy balance in 1246.

Remarks on the exorbitance of the former assessment.

15th. The rate on malgoozaree area in the puttee Kumeyt was 2-9-8, and sufficiently indicated the exorbitance of the assessment. With far superior capabilities of soil and irrigation, the rate of no one of the settled Dooab pergunnahs of this district approached to it. The condition of the people was such as might have been anticipated from such a pressure of the revenue. The villages were more deserted, and the agriculturists exhibited greater signs of impoverishment than in any other pergunnah; and if it be objected, that in consequence of the absence of irrigation, the effects of the famine of 1245 were more severely felt here than elsewhere, this only proves the necessity of unusual moderation in assessing a tract so liable to the scourge of drought. For several years past, land has so much fallen in value, as to nearly render useless the measure of transfer for arrears, and a number of mouzahs were under kham management when the settlement came on.

Increase of liabilities.

16th. The amount of relief necessary was further enhanced to meet the increased liabilities of chowkedar and road fund, which amount, the former to Rs. 2,556, thus:
 By salary of chowkedars and bullahers, Rs. 2,398 8 0
 Rent of 51 acres of land to ditto ditto, 157 8 0

Total Rs. 2,556 0 0

and the latter to Rs. 391, Total Rs. 2,947 0 0

Increase of assets.. while the increase of assets from resumed maafee amounts by calculation only to Rs. 505, and probably falls much short of that amount, viz.,

Registered maafee. Total amount in acres.	Released, not exceeding 10 per beegah.	Resumed.	Calculated revenue.
1 0 0	1 0 0	0	0

<i>Unregistered maafee. Total amount in a- cres.</i>	<i>Released in fa- vor of village.</i>	<i>Resumed.</i>	<i>Calculated re- venue.</i>
409	130	279	505

Proposed assessment.

17th. The following is the as-
sessment which I propose for sanc-
tion :

1248.	1249.	1250.	1251.	<i>Reduction on the first year's jumma.</i>	<i>Reduction on the Kamil as- sessment.</i>
35,428	38,360	39,398	39,398	21,283	17,313

by which the rate on malgozaree area is reduced to Rs. 1-12-11.
Engagements have as usual been taken for road fund at 1 Rupee
per cent.

Rent rates:

18th. The following rent rates were
framed for the puttee Kumeyt.

Class.	Burreh.			Kuchar.			Teer.
	Irrigated.			Unirrigated.			
First	5	4	0	3	9	0	6
Second	5	4	0	2	7	0	3
Third	5	4	0	1	3	6	0

Revenue rates.

From which the revenue rates were de-
duced, by the usual subtraction of $33\frac{1}{3}$ per
cent practised in the other pergunnahs, and
are the following :

Class.	Burreh.			Kuchar.			Teer.
	Irrigated.			Unirrigated.			
First	3	8	0	2	6	0	4
Second	3	8	0	1	10	0	2
Third	3	8	0	0	13	0	0

Settlement.

19th. The Durkhasts of the villages of the
puttee were taken at Burpoorah on the 12th
of March last, with one refusal only, in the

case of mouzah Kheyra, which was referred to arbitrators and reduced at once. I have not found it necessary to farm any village, either for recusancy or mismanagement.

SECOND DIVISION.

Talooquas Chukkurnuggur and Sehson.

20th. I proceed to notice the second division, which embraces the talooquas of Chukkurnuggur and Sehson. The former includes 23 mouzahs, situate in the tract of country between the Jumna and the Chumbul, extending from Muholee, in the puttee Kumeyt, to the village Mhowa Souda in talooqua Bhurreyh: and the latter 12 villages, lying between the Chumbul and the Koaree rivers, and bounded N. W. by the Mahratta territory, and S. E. by Byndwa, Kownpoor, Koorcha and Bunsarree of Muhal Sundouse.

21st. The soil of Chukkurnuggur is inferior to that of the puttee Kumeyt, the level upland, or Burreh, is extremely limited, no single village being wholly beyond the influence of the ravines. There is no good kuchar or teer lands along the Chumbul, but the villages Debholee, Khurehtee, Gohanee, Nogowan and Kauchur on the Jumna, possess much excellent kuchar land.

The soil of talooqua Sehson, again, is inferior to that of Chukkurnuggur, and is so cut up into ravines by the Chumbul and Koaree rivers, that no level space of upland can be found, save a little in Sehson, Honwuntpoor and Peprolee Garee. A like inferiority marks the kuchar and teer lands, with a trifling exception in the case of mouzah Pusseea. Irrigation from wells is unknown in the uplands. The same distinction of soils has been followed, as in the puttee Kumeyt.

22nd. The talooqua Chukkurnuggur has since the cession been settled with the Raja of Chukkurnuggur, as zumeendar, as follows:

<i>Settlement.</i>	<i>Jumma.</i>	<i>With whom.</i>
First	12,344	Raja Ram Singh, zumeendar.
Second	12,344	Raja Luchmun Singh, zumeendar.
Third	13,726	Ditto ditto, succeeded by his son Lulla Bukht Singh.
Fourth	15,001	With Lulla Bukht Singh, succeeded by his brother Raja Kullean Singh, who is in present possession.

The family is Chohan, and of much antiquity. All the villages of the talooqua, excepting two, Chukkurnuggur and Gunear, had long been in the occupancy and management of various members of the family, paying the Raja fixed rents, the aggregate of which, with Guneaor, was equivalent to the Government assessment, leaving one mouzah, Chukkurnuggur, rent free in the Raja's possession. The dates of the alienation of the villages varied much, each succeeding Raja having made grants to his relatives, who in some villages had so far multiplied as to form putteedary communities, mainly occupying the soil themselves; and in others, yet managed, a ryuttee culture as zumeendars. In a few villages the possession of the Chohan community could not be traced to any grant of the Raja, but was of independant and antecedent date to the rise of that chief's authority. These grants were called "Birts," and are said to have been sometimes revoked by the reigning Raja in favor of his more immediate relations. The exercise of such power must, however, have been attended always with much difficulty and hardship; both from the difficulty of dispossessing parties after long occupancy, and the necessity of providing for them after ejection; nor was any instance brought to my notice in which it had been usurped.

Sehson tenures.

23rd. Talooqua Sehson was not included in the British territory until 1214, F.S., when the first settlement was made with Raja Luchmun Singh of Chukkurnuggur, talooqdar, at Rs. 3,001. The second settlement, with the same, at Rs. 3601. The third, with his son Lalla Bukht Singh, as talooqdar, at Rs. 4,601. He, again, was succeeded by his brother Raja Kullean Singh, who was admitted to engage, in 1223, as zumeendar talooqdar, at the same jumma. In 1828, the Collector proceeded to investigate the Raja's title to the zumeendaree, preparatory to a summary settlement; but his proceedings were stayed by order of the Western Board of Revenue, dated the 18th September, 1828, who directed the continuance of the existing assessment and designation until the revision of settlement.

24th. In this talooqua were included two putteedary villages, belonging to classes wholly unconnected with the Chukkurnuggur Raja, viz. Pusseea, owned by Kuchwahas; and Peppolee Gurreeha, by Puryar Rajpoots. A few other villages were held by Chohans related to the family, under grants from the rajas, as described in Chukkurnuggur; and the rest managed personally by the Raja.

Present proceedings respecting the tenures of Chukkurnuggur and Sehson.

25th. Claims were advanced to almost every village of either talooqua during the proceedings of settlement, which were at first strenu-

ously opposed by the Raja. My decisions were made in favor of the parties claiming, when they occupied the soil as a putteedary or bhyachara community, holding from a remote period, and on a title which could not be proved to derive from the Raj; and against them wherever the claimant's possession was merely zumeendaree, and clearly derived from a grant of any of the Raja's ancestors.

Biswadaree settlement and assignment of talooqdaree allowance.

An allowance of Rs. 18 per cent, calculated on the gross assets, was assigned to the Raja in all cases where a biswadaree settlement was made with the village occupants, and this is understood to be perpetual; that is, limited only to the term during which the Raja shall continue dispossessed of the management.

26th. In this manner 8 villages of Chukkurnuggur and 2 of Sehson, as noted in the margin,* were withdrawn from the Raja's management. Subsequent to the settlement, however, the Raja's repugnance to this arrangement relaxed, and the great difficulties he experienced in realising the revenue from the parties in actual occupancy, induced him voluntarily to make request, that 13 other villages of Chukkurnuggur and 3 of Sehson, as noted below,† should be settled with the occupant parties as proprietors, subject to the same talooqdaree allowance, Rs. 18 per cent, which was effected accordingly.

*Chukkurnuggur. Sehson.

- | | |
|----------------|---------------|
| 1. Bacheeyree. | 1. Pusseca. |
| 2. Tejpoor. | 2. Pepprolee. |
| 3. Debholee. | Gurreeha. |
| 4. Kundolee. | |
| 5. Kundehsee. | |
| 6. Gohanee. | |
| 7. Nowgaon. | |
| 8. Palee. | |

2 of Sehson, as noted in the margin,* were withdrawn from the Raja's management. Subsequent to the settlement, however, the Raja's repugnance to this arrangement relaxed, and the great difficulties he experienced in realising the revenue from the parties in actual occupancy, induced him voluntarily to make request, that 13 other villages of Chukkurnuggur and 3 of Sehson, as noted below,† should be settled with the occupant parties as proprietors, subject to the same talooqdaree allowance, Rs. 18 per cent, which was effected accordingly.

† Chukkurnuggur.

- | | |
|---------------|----------------|
| 1. Burcholee. | 8. Dillolee. |
| 2. Bureecha. | 9. Dudra. |
| 3. Ingtolee. | 10. Dhukra. |
| 4. Chandige. | 11. Kanchee. |
| 5. Rumpoora. | 12. Kurehtee. |
| 6. Chibrolee. | 13. Meetrolee. |
| 7. Gopapoor. | |

Sehson.

- | |
|------------------|
| 1. Kola. |
| 2. Sursa. |
| 3. Honwuntapore, |

27th. I beg leave to call your attention to this rather unusual circumstance, which affords, I think, a hope that the general aversion manifested by talooqdars to the recent settlement proceedings, by which village communities are withdrawn from their subjection, will gradually relax. All the villages of which the Raja voluntarily resigned the management, were extremely moderately assessed, and the claims, where preferred, had been already rejected.

Pressure of the former
• assessment.

28th. It will have been observed, that a considerable increase was made in the assessment of both Chukkurnuggur and Sehson by the previous settlements. The rate

on malgoozaree area in the first talooqua, was Rs. 1-9-3; and in the second, Rs. 0-12-3. The jumma of Chukkurnuggur was too high, and of Sehson too low. In the former, the villages were pressed with exorbitant jummas, which were realised by the Raja in previous years, not without much difficulty, until the famine, when they almost all broke down. In Sehson, such villages as bore a fixed assessment from the Raja were much too highly taxed, while from the whole the Raja enjoyed a liberal profit, which enabled him to discharge any deficiency in his rents from Chukkurnuggur, and to maintain some little expenditure suited to his rank.

29th. When the settlement came on he was greatly involved in difficulties. His receipts had been largely diminished from the effects of the famine, and no suspension (which might fairly have been recommended) being made in 1246, he was in heavy balance for that year and the current season 1247, without the means of extricating himself.

* Chukkurnuggur.	
Former jumma, ...	Rs. 15,001
Proposed ditto, ...	Rs. 10,057
Reduction, ..	Rs. 4,944
† Sehson.	
Former jumma, ...	4,601
Proposed ditto, ...	5,120
Increase, ...	519
† Proposed jumma of the former talooqua.	5,120
Add for mouzah Sukheyee . Sukroulee.	346
Total jumma of the whole. .	5,466

30th. The reduction made in the jumma* of Chukkurnuggur, is very considerable, amounting to Rs. 4,944. The proposed jumma is rupees 10,057. Cultivation has been so much restored during the past and present seasons, that the rusuddee reduction allowed is very trifling, amounting to Rs. 558 for 1248, and Rs. 281 for 1249, F. S. An increase of Rs. 519,† has been taken on the assessment of Sehson, which has been raised to Rs. 5,120.† The rate of the proposed jumma is, in Chukkurnuggur Rs. 1-0-11, and in Sehson Rs. 0-13-5.

31st. By the measures thus adopted, a great improvement has no doubt been effected. The constant bickerings between the Raja and the village occupants, with the Raja's applications for assistance in levying the revenue, have terminated; and the future prosperity of the several villages formerly managing themselves, has, it is to be hoped, been ensured, by having their self-management confirmed to them under a moderate and fixed jumma. Be it observed, that though the condition of the Raja has been greatly bettered; the relief, by loss revenue, mainly affects and lightens the burthen of the agricultural classes.

Rent rates.

32nd. The following are the rent rates assumed for the talooquas Chukkurnuggur and Sehson:

Talooqua.	Teer.		Kuchar.						Burreh.					
	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Irrigated.	Unirrigated.			Irrigated.		Unirrigated.			Irrigated.		
				1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.			1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.			
Chukkur-nuggur.	6	3	6	3 12 0	2 7 0	1 3 6	5 4 0		3 9 0	2 7 0	1 3 6			
Sehson.	6	3	6	3 12 0	2 5 6	0 15 0	5 4 0		3 9 0	2 7 0	0 15 0			

Revenue rates.

from which, the subjoined revenue rates were deducted.

Talooqua.	Teer.		Kuchar.						Burreh.					
	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Irrigated.	Unirrigated.			Irrigated.		Unirrigated.			Irrigated.		
				1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.			1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.			
Deducti- on $33\frac{1}{3}$ per cent.														
Chukkur-nuggur.	4 0 0	2 0 0	4 0 0	2 8 0	1 10 0	0 13 0	3 8 0		2 6 0	1 10 0	0 13 0			
Deducti- on 43 per cent.	3 8 0	1 12 0	3 8 0	2 2 0	1 6 0	0 11 0	3 1 0		2 1 0	1 6 0	0 11 0			
Deducti- on $33\frac{1}{3}$ per cent.														
Sehson.	4 0 0	2 0 0	4 0 0	2 8 0	1 9 0	0 10 0	3 8 0		2 6 0	1 10 0	0 10 0			
Deducti- on 43 per cent.	3 8 0	1 12 0	3 8 0	2 2 0	1 6 0	0 9 0	3 1 0		2 1 0	1 6 0	0 9 0			

Notice of mouzah Sukheyee.
Sukrowlee, talooqua Sehson.

* Detail.

	Rs.
From 1231 to 1234 at 340,...	1,360
From 1235 to 1244 at 410, ..	4,100
For 1245, ...	63
For 1246, ...	410
Total, ...	5,933

33rd. There remains but one point connected with these talooquas to be noticed viz., the claim of the Raja, Kullean Singh, of Chukkur-nuggur, to the refund by Government of the sum of Rs. 5,933,* excess collections on account of mouzah Sukheyee; Sukrowlee, talooqua Sehson.

I beg to refer you to the annexed correspondence A. (p. 38) and the miscellaneous remarks attached to the village statement, for the details connected with this claim. As it appears to be just, I recommend that it be complied with.

TALOOQUA BURREYH.

*Burreyh.
Imuleea.
Achrowlee.
Puthurra.
Chukkurpoor.
Kucharee.
Mhowa Souda.
Nibhee.
Hurrowlee Bahadurpoor.

34th. The third division of Burpoorah is the talooqua Burreyh embracing nine mouzahs, noted in the margin.* It is situated between the Chumbul and Jumna, at their confluence in the eastern extremity of the pergunnah; one village, Kucharee, being situate across the Chumbul, adjoining Sundouse, and the rest of the talooqua separated from Sundouse by that river. The upland, or Burreh, is of the worst description; but there is much kuchar land, which, in Hurrowlee Bahadurpoor and Nibhee, is of very superior fertility.

35th. This talooqua has since the Cession been settled with the Raja of Burreyh, the head of an ancient family of Sehugur Rajpoots, the following being the past fiscal history:—

Tenure. settled with the Raja of Burreyh, the head of an ancient family of Sehugur Rajpoots, the following being the past fiscal history:—

Settlement.	Jumma.	With whom.
First	5,289	Rao Mokut Singh, zumeendar.
Second.. ..	5,289	Ditto ditto ditto.
Third	5,489	Ditto ditto.
Fourth.. ..	6,501	Ditto Raja Mokut Singh, zumeendar.
Fifth	6,501	Ditto deceased, and was succeeded by his son, a minor, Lalla Pertab Singh, under the management of his uncle, Koonwur Zaluit Singh.

36th. By the present proceedings, also, he has been admitted to engage for the talooqua as zumeendar, no claim whatever having been preferred by any party; nor, indeed, though the villages, Kucharee, Mhowa Souda, Puthurra and Nibhee, are in the actual possession and management of occupant Sehugur communities, have they thought proper to make any record of it in the papers of settlement, in which they are described as tenants at will, and the Raja as sole zumeendar.

37th. The former jumma was too high, and a reduction of Rs. 501 was thought proper. The Kamil assessment proposed amounts to Rs. 6,000, giving a rate on malgoozaree area of Rs. 1-6-2; 60 rupees will be paid on account of Road fund. The Burreyh Raja is possessed of a large talooqua in pergunnah Oorayah, which will come under settlement in the next season.

38th. The following table exhibits the rent and revenue rates assumed for talooqua Burreyh:

Rate.	Teer.		Kuchar.						Burreh.					
	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Irrigated.	Unirrigated.			Irrigated.	Unirrigated.						
				1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.		1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.				
Rent.	6 12 0	3 6 0	6 0 0	3 15 0	2 4 0	0 12 0	5 4 0	3 9 0	1 11 0	0 15 0				
Revenue.	4 8 0	2 4 0	4 0 0	2 10 0	1 8 0	0 8 0	3 8 0	2 6 0	1 2 0	0 10 0				

39th. Between Chukkurnuggur and Burreyh there is an isolated village on the Jumna, viz., Gurrha Kasdar, not belonging to any of the 4 divisions of the pergunnah. Its lands are mostly kuchar, and of great fertility; and the Burreh rates have been applied.

IVTH. DIVISION.

Muhal Sundouse, or Purharra.

Position and boundaries.

- * Sundouse.
- Anehta.
- Bitholee.
- Bihar.
- Bunsurree.
- Raonee.
- Kutrolee.

40th. There remains for notice only the 4th division of the pergunnah, viz., Muhal Sundouse, or Purharra, including 19 mouzahs (vide margin).* This wild and barren tract is bounded, north by the Chumbul; east by the Jumna; south by the river Scinde and the

Buroree.
 Bindwa.
 Jajehpoor.
 Rootur.
 Chooreyla.
 Sundokra.
 Kurraolee.
 Neemree.
 Gurhee.— }
 Mungna. }
 Koowarpoor.— }
 Koorcha. }
 Lallopoor.
 Chamurhay.— }
 Teer.

Survey measurement.

Mahratta territory; and west by the talooqua Sehson, and is traversed by the river Koaree, which unites with the Scinde between Bitholee and Chooreyla. In consequence of the natural obstacles presented by the country, which is intersected in every direction by ravines, the Revenue Surveyor states himself to have been unable to prepare a separate professional survey of the area of each mouzahs and included the whole Muhul in one map. Separate khurrahs

were, indeed, constructed, and field maps; which, after much emendation, I have taken as sufficient *basis* for the papers of each mouzah, which has been separately entered in the Village Statements II. and III.

41st. This Muhul was by the first settlement leased in farm to one Raja Madho Singh, a chief residing in the adjoining Gwalior territory, from 1213 to 1215, F. S., and was placed under kham management from 1216 to 1219. It was then settled from 1220 with the village proprietors at Rs. 10,005, which was increased to Rs. 10,180, at which the assessment stood when the purgunnah came under revision.

42nd. The tenures are all putteedaree, and of a very intricate nature, which has given rise to much delay and difficulty in preparing the statements of liability. The land is greatly intermixed by khetbut; and, in consequence of the former unequal system of distribution of jumma, the proprietors have now in every case remodelled their system of contribution upon the khurra measurement, classifying the entire area minutely, and subdividing the jumma accordingly. The only case of transfer of property is that of the Chumurhay Teer, a small piece of land measuring 23 acres, situate at the confluence of the rivers Koaree and Scinde, and of peculiar excellence and fertility. This being disputed between the two adjoining villages, Chooreyla and Bitholee, was, under an arrangement made by the Assistant stationed at Sundouse, withdrawn from the possession of both the disputants, and leased on farm to a stranger. The adjustment of this case was referred to arbitration, and settled.

43rd. The upland, or Burreb, of Purharra is of very inferior description. The ravines are terraced into fields of light un-

productive soil. The kuchar land is also generally bad, with some striking exceptions in the Chumurhay Teer, and the villages of Neemree, Kureaolee and Sundokra.

Inhabitants.

44th. The inhabitants are Puryar Rajpoots, (hence the name Puryara), with three villages of Kuchwahas and Brahmins. They are a wild race; and were, when the British influence was first established, the greatest harbourers of Thugs in these parts. It was at Murna, adjoining Sundouse, that Lieutenant Maunsell was killed on duty with Mr. Halhed then in pursuit of the Thugs, on which occasion such brave service was rendered by Koour Bhood Singh and other relations of the Raja of Chukkurnuggur. The resources of the zumeendars have been greatly straitened by the expulsion of the Thugs; and they have since much declined in prosperity.

Present condition and pressure of the revenue.

45th. I was led from the account of the native revenue officers to expect some increase of revenue in this Muhal; but, after some personal inquiry, I determined on a slight reduction. On the necessity of a very light assessment upon a tract so circumstanced, situated and tenanted, it will be unnecessary to dilate. Its present condition in no way warrants the demand of increase, the people having no where suffered more, or so much, as in Purharra. The villages are still half deserted, and exhibit every trace of poverty.

Proposed jumma.

46th. The reduction I have allowed amounts to Rs. 676 on the Kamil jumma, which has been fixed at Rs. 9,504. During the first two years, further rusuddee reductions have been made of Rs. 1,432, and Rs. 509 respectively. The rate on malgoozaree area being Rs. 0 15 7.

Rent rates and revenue ratio.

47th. The following rent rates were framed, and revenue ratio, for this Muhal.

Rate.	Teer.		Kuchar.						Burreh.			
	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Irrigated.	Unirrigated.			Irrigated.		Unirrigated.			
				1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.			1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
Rent.	6 0 0	3 0 0	6 0 3	12 0	2 5 6	1 2 0	5 4 0		3 9 0	2 4 0	1 0 6	
Revenue.	4 0 0	2 0 0	4 0 2	8 0	1 9 0	0 12 0	3 8 0		2 6 0	1 8 0	0 11 0	

48th. The increase of assets in Muhal
Increased assets. Purharra, and the talooquas Chukkurnuggur,
Sehson and Burreyh, from the resumption of
maafee land, is so trifling, that I have not thought it deserving of
notice. The same increase has been made in the liabilities, by
the reform of the police establishment and the imposition of road
fund, as elsewhere.

49th. Annexed is a statement shewing the mode of disposal
of all the outstanding balances up to the close of the past year
1247. The only sale item is mouzah Beyla; and the balance re-
commended to be realized by transfer, has already been lodged.

I have the honor to be, &c.

(Signed) M. R. GUBBINS,
Settlement Officer.

*Abstract disposition of all out-standing balances, including 1247,
F. S., for the pergunnah Burpoorah, up to 31st October, 1840.*

Rs. Ans. Pie.

Balances of years prior to 1247, as they stood at the date of submission of statements A. and B. of sale and transfer made up to the 31st Feb- ruary 1840, ...	18,283	8	6½
Collections up to the 31st October 1840, in- cluding sums lodged for transfer, ...	3,079	9	10
Remaining balance on 31st October 1840, ..	15,203	14	8½
Balance of 1247, up to the 30th September 1840, ...	23,467	1	7
Total of the above balances, ...	43,671	0	3½

Irrecoverable.

Nominal, ...	1146	0	0
Recommended for remission, ...	38,716	14	10½
Deferred for future realization, ...	0	0	0

In train of liquidation.

By sale, ...	1,278	0	0
By transfer, ...	1,627	5	5
By distraint and in immediate train, ...	902	12	0
Total, ...	3,808	1	5

(Signed) M. R. GUBBINS,
Settlement Officer.

ABSTRACT.

- 1—Submits 9 books of settlement papers of Burpoorah.
- 2—Describes boundaries.
- 3—Notices the 4 principal divisions of the pergunnah, which are separately treated.
- 4—Describe the soil and boundaries of the division termed puttee Kumeyt.
- 5—Ditto its soil and general features.
- 6—Ditto its irrigation and crops.
- 7—Notices the distinction of the soil into classes.
- 8—Ditto the markets.
- 9—The castes of the proprietary and ryuttee classes of the puttee Kumeyt, and the whole pergunnah.
- 10 and 11—Describe the tenure during the first, second, and succeeding settlements with the present measure affecting them.
- 12—Notices the case of Kumeyt, the only estate which is the property of Government.
- 13 and 14—Notice the former fiscal history.
- 15—Remarks on the exorbitance of the former assessment.
- 16—Notices the increased liabilities from police and road fund, and the increase of assets from resumed maafee.
- 17—States the proposed assessment.
- 18—Ditto the rent rates, and the deduced revenue rates.
- 19—Describes the settlement.
- 20—Proceeds to notice the 2nd division, viz., the talooquas Chukkernuggur and Sehson.
- 21—Describes the soil and capabilities of both talooquas.
- 22—Ditto the tenure of Chukkernuggur.
- 23 and 24—Describe the tenure of Sehson.
- 25, 26, and 27—Ditto how they have been affected by the present proceedings.
- 28 and 29—Notice the pressure of the former assessment.
- 30—States the proposed jummas of both talooquas, with the malgoozaree rates.
- 31—Notices the improvement in the position of the people and the Raja, by the present measures.
- 32—States the rent and revenue rates.
- 33—Remarks on the claim of the Raja of Chukkernuggur on the Government for Rs. 6,279, preferred on account of mouzah Sukheyee Sukrowlee.
- 34—Proceeds to notice the 3rd division, i. e. the talooqua Burreyh, its position and boundaries.
- 35—Ditto tenure and fiscal history.
- 36—How affected by present proceedings.

37—States the former and proposed assessment.

38—Ditto the rent and revenue rates.

39—Notices mouzah Gurrha Kasdar, a detached mouzah, not included in any division.

40—Proceeds to consider the Mahal Sundouse, the 4th division of Burpoorah. Its boundaries and survey measurement.

41—Its former fiscal history.

42—Its tenures.

43—Soil and capabilities.

44—Its inhabitants, their habits and condition.

45—The pressure of the former assessment.

46—States the proposed jumma.

47—Ditto the rent and revenue rates.

48—Notices the trifling increase of assets from resumed maafee.

49—Annexes a statement shewing the mode of disposal of the entire balances of the pergunnah Burpoorah up to the close of 1247, F. S.

(A)

To

THE SUDDER BOARD OF REVENUE,

Western Provinces,

ALLAHABAD.

GENTLEMEN,

* No. 1, Letter from Acting Collector of Etawah, dated 5th June, 1823.

No. 2, With enclosures.

No. 3, Board's orders in reply, 12 do.

Nos. 4 to 8, Persian enclosures.

No. 9, 3rd Member's letter to Sub Collector of Etawah, 28th August, 1828.

No. 10, From Acting Sub Collector, 6th April, 1832.

No. 11, To ditto ditto, 3rd ditto, 1832.

No. 12, To ditto ditto, 31st October, 1832.

No. 13, From ditto ditto, 13th November, 1832.

No. 14, Ditto ditto ditto, 17th November, 1832.

I have the honor to annex for the consideration of your Board, original papers, as noted in the margin,* relative to an uslee village, Sukrowlee, of talooqua Sehson, pergunnah Janibrast, Sub Collectorate of Etawah.

2nd. The talooqua comprised 12 uslee mouzahs when it was settled with Raja Kullean Singh, at the 14th settlement, at a jumma of rupees 4,601 per annum, which settlement continues in force to the present time.

3rd. In November, 1823, one of the said uslee mouzahs, Sukrowlee, alias Sukaee, was considered a mouzah in excess of the lands for which the Raja had engaged, and a durkhast was taken on account of it from the Mooquddum Dhakun, at a jumma of 340 rupees from 1231 to 1234, which jumma is stated by the petitioners to have been raised to 410 rupees for 1235, which is alleged to be the present jumma paid by Dhakun Mooquddum. The Raja appealed against this measure, depriving him of one of his villages, in 1231 F. S. or in July 1823 A. D: he has renewed his petitions of complaints from time to time, but definitive orders have not yet been passed on the case.

4th. Raja Kullean Singh now claims that mouzah, Sukrowlee, with its 5 component nugas, of which Sukaee is one, may be restored to his possession as a portion of talooqua Sehson; and I beg leave to state my opinion, that his claim appears fairly grounded.

5th. The first letter I have to call your attention to, is one from the Acting Collector of Etawah, dated 6th June, 1823, with enclosure, as the commencement of the proceedings, on which the Board passed orders under date the 12th June, 1823.

6th. The letter last quoted not having been answered, I proceed to remark on the points noticed therein. The Board

observe, that the Collector omitted to forward a copy of proceedings of the 5th settlement; and copy of the Raja's Cubooleut, that he had not stated the name of the malgoozar, and the terms on which the talooqua was held. It appears that no proceedings were held at the 5th settlement; the 4th settlement was continued and remains in force to the present time; copy of the Raja's Cubooleut of the 4th settlement is herewith transmitted; in this document, mouzah Sukrowlee is distinctly inserted as an uslee mouzah, as well as in the annexed extract of the register of the 4th settlement. I also forward copy of the proceedings of the 4th settlement, in which uslee mouzahs are stated to comprise the Talooqua. In this roobukurree, Sukrowlee is not named; but in lieu of it, Sukaee, which is apparently one of the five nugas comprising mouzah Sukrowlee: this seems evident from the annexed copy of Dhakun's Dhurkast for mouzah Sukrowlee, which is entered as one "mouzah uslee dhukhilee nudared;" but five nugas are enumerated, viz., 1. Sukaee, 2. Kotla, 3. Peeara Paen, 4. Mureyaradee, 5. Burowna Bagh. The petitioner accounts for the insertion of Sukaee in the Collector's 4th settlement proceedings in lieu of Sukrowlee, on this account, viz., that the latter is a weran village, the former abadee, Sukrowlee having been weran for 200 years; it is to be observed, several of the above named nugas are abadee also. I proceed to notice the other points adverted to by the Board in 1823. Raja Kullean Singh is the malgoozar of the talooqua, which he holds on the jumma of the 4th settlement, viz., Rs. 4,601 per annum. The Board observed, that it was dubious whether mouzah Sukaee or Sukrowlee be the village in excess. Sukaee appears to be, as has been stated, one of the 5 nugas of Sukrowlee, and the petitioner alleges that 12 mouzahs of the talooqua comprise 27 nugas, none of which are registered as uslee and dukhilee, as per list submitted by him, vide copy annexed. The Collector's puttah is not forthcoming.

7th. I have now to notice, briefly, subsequent proceedings under date the 28th August, 1828. The 3rd Member of the Board forwarded copy of a petition from Raja Kullean Singh to the Acting Sub Collector of Etawah with a letter, the original of which is annexed, interdicting a summary inquiry regarding the case under consideration. This order does not appear to have been strictly attended to, the measures pursuant thereto are reported in the Actg. Sub Collector's letter, No. 13, hereunto annexed, under date the 6th April last. The enclosed report, concerning the resumption of mouzah Sukrowlee, was forwarded by the Actg. Sub Collector of Etawah, on which orders were passed by me 3rd September last, calling for the documents for which the Board made requisition in 1823, and a report as to the measures pursued consequent to

the orders of the 3rd Member of the Board contained in document No. 9. This order was repeated the 31st October last. The Acting Sub Collector, under date the 13th and 17th November last, transmitted reports on the case. In the third paragraph of the latter letter, I presume the Acting Collector must be in error, in stating Kullean Singh still in the occupancy of the 12 villages of talooqua Sehson, for mouzah Sukrowlee, and (as component part of it), nugla Sukaee, appears to be in possession (as is alleged by the petitioner) of Dhukun Mooquddum, the mouzah and nugla being entered in the durkhast.

8th. Under all the circumstances of the case, I am of opinion that Sukaee is a component part of mouzah Sukrowlee, and that Sukrowlee is one of the uslee mouzahs of talooqua Sehson, for which Kullean Singh engaged at the 4th settlement, and that it ought to be restored to him; he urges no claim for remuneration for the time he has been ousted. The transaction originated in the representation of Mr. McCutchan, the register, dated 15th June, 1822, which document is numbered 2.

9th. I have the honor to request that the original papers, herewith transmitted, may be returned for record in this office when no longer required.

I have, &c.

(Signed) H. SWETENHAM,
Officiating Commissioner.

Commissioner's Office, Furruckabad Div., }
1st January, 1833.

No. 12.

To

THE OFFICIATING COMMISSIONER,

Furruckabad.

SIR,

I am directed by the Sudder Board of Revenue to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 1st instant, with original enclosures, relative to the village of Sukrowlee in the Sub Collectorate of Etawah.

2nd. The mouzah having been separated from Raja Kullean Singh's talooqua, and settled with another person in 1822, the Board are unwilling to interfere in the case until the present

lease expires and a new settlement can be made, which shall involve a proper and complete investigation into the claim of the Raja.

I have, &c.

(Signed) J. G. DEEDES,
Acting Secretary.

Sudder Board of Revenue, N. W. P. }
Allahabad, 15th January, 1833. }

True copies.

Commissioner's Office, 4th March, 1833.

(Signed) H. SWETENHAM,
Officiating Commissioner.

True copies.

(Signed) M. R. GUBBINS,
Settlement Officer.

SETTLEMENT REPORT

OF

DUHLY JAKHUN.

To

R. N. C. HAMILTON, Esq.

Commissioner,

AGRA.

* Professional maps, ...	1 vol.
Village statements, Nos. II. and III.	2 vols.
Annual jumma statement, ...	1 ditto.
General statement, No. IV.	1 ditto.
Police statement, ...	1 ditto.
No. VII. maafee statement, ...	1 ditto.
Statement shewing the area occupied by each crop, ...	1 ditto.
Alphabetical mouzahwar Index.	1 ditto.
Ditto muhalwar Index, ...	1 ditto.

SIR,

I have the honor to forward herewith the settlement papers of the pergunnah Duhly Jakhun, or Beebumow, as noted in the margin.*

2nd. The term Period. of settlement has been fixed at 30 years.

3rd. Duhly Jakhun is bounded, north by pergunnah Ghiroor, zillah Mynpooree; east by Kurnal of the same district, and the pergunnah Etawah; south by the river Jumna; and west by Shekoabad of Mynpooree. It derives its name from the union of Duhly or Deolee, the name of a small qusba situate near the centre of the pergunnah, and Jakhun, a mouzah on the Jumna.

4th. The pergunnah, as now remodelled, comprises 198 mouzahs and 194 muhals.

5th. By the professional and khusra measurements, the area was found to be the following:—

AREA IN ACRES.

Total.	Munahy, barren, &c.	Malgoozaree.				Total.
		Cultivated.	Newly abandoned.	Total of the two.	Cultivable waste.	
1,35,050	47,435	70,516	15,122	85,638	1,977	87,615

6th. In position and general features, as well as in agricultural produce, this pergunnah much resembles Luckna and Etawah. It is similarly divided into the kurka, or Jumna tract; the ghar, or intermediate lands; and the puchar, which is the northern division. The Agra high road, running through Juswuntnuggur and Ookrend, nearly marks the boundary between the two latter divisions, a few villages only of the ghar being to the north of it. The ghar lands are upon the whole lighter than those of Luckna, while there is a marked superiority in the puchar where it approaches the Mynpoory district, over both Luckna and Etawah. A tract of high, sandy and inferior soil may be observed from Juswuntnuggur northwards, as far as Pyrar in the puchar, running through Dhunwa, Boora-meyee, Umamyee, Ayma Nugla Meer, Schloee, &c.

7th. Two streams traverse the pergunnah during the rainy season, the Sursoo and the Sehugur. The former flows south of the Agra road, entering from the side of Shekoabad, and passing into the Etawah pergunnah; the second enters also from the north-east extremity, and flows southerly into Etawah. The beds of these streams are not deep, and their floods are attended with little injury or benefit.

8th. Irrigation from kucha wells is abundant, the proportion of irrigated to non-irrigated area according to the khusra returns, which were carefully pertalled, being 66 chahy to 3 abee, and 31 khaky. The obstruction to irrigation arising from unsound sub-soil so prevalent in the puchar of Luckna and Etawah, is much less frequent in Duhly Jakhun.

9th. There is little tal irrigation; the country is little flooded in the rains, and there are few tals or jheels. The land, recorded as abee, is chiefly that flooded by the streams above noticed.

10th. For the better approximation of the rates, I distinguished the pergunnah into 3 divisions, viz., puchar, ghar and kurka; and

in the two former introduced a classification of villages; the puchar being divided into 3, and the ghar into 2 classes, making altogether six distinctions.

11th. In the puchar and ghar villages; the soil has been distinguished into barra, munjha, burreh and abee. In the kurka, into burreh, kuchar and teer. The average proportion of barra is 7 per cent, munjha 10 per cent, and burreh 83 per cent.

12th. The towns of Juswuntnuggur and Markets. Beebamow, are the only considerable markets in the pergunnah for the disposal of produce : a small one is also afforded by the qusba Duhly:

13th. The proprietary-classes are chiefly Rajpoots of the Bysee, Population, castes of zumeendars. Tank, Chohan, and Dhaera tribes ; and Brahmins of the Hinurrea, Lehurrea, and other denominations. The Bysee Rajpoots, and Hinhurrea Brahmins, were the former Chowdrees of the pergunnah, and possessed considerable influence, by aid of which they required many villages under the native administration. They both bear bad characters in matters of revenue : several estates are also held by the Lehurrea Brahmins, who are the Chowdrees of the adjoining pergunnah, Kurhal in Mynpooree ; and a few by the Canoongoes of the same place.

14th. The same mixture of castes in the ryuts is found as elsewhere. Annexed is a table shewing the division of the total population of Duhly Jakhun into castes.

<i>Castes.</i>	<i>Number of Inhabitants.</i>		<i>Total.</i>
	<i>Agricultural.</i>	<i>Non-Agricultural.</i>	
Brahmins, ...	5,179	1,420	6,599
Rajpoots, ...	5,795	411	6,206
Keyths, ...	311	234	545
Muhajuns, ...	375	1,464	1,839
Kachees, ...	3,851	708	4,559
Bunnias, ...	108	1,321	1,429
Telces, ...	358	593	951
Mussulmans, ...	261	1,610	1,871
Chummars, ...	2,374	3,163	5,537
Hujjams, ...	348	751	1,099
Dhobies, ...	140	560	700
Koomhars, ...	192	374	566
Koolees, ...	0	2,489	2,489
Mullahs, ...	233	26	259
Gudurreas, ...	1,267	454	1,721
Aheers, ...	4,753	673	5,426
Goojurs, ...	19	11	30
Sonars, ...	11	367	378
Bhurreys, ...	386	697	1,083
Kuhars, ...	592	731	1,323
Loohees, ...	593	171	764
Miscellaneous, ...	520	3,530	4,050
Total, ...	27,666	21,758	49,424

Census. 15th. By a census made last year, the population of the pergunnah amounts to 49,424 souls, to an area of 211 square miles, giving a ratio of 234 persons to a square mile. But this is probably, and for obvious reasons, below the real average.

Tenures, zumeendaree, putteedaree. 16th. The zumeendaree tenure prevails in this pergunnah. The putteedaree villages being very limited. By the present proceedings of settlement several mouzahs have been transferred from the former zumeendars to the proprietary occupant village communities. In such cases, where it appeared proper, an allowance, varying from Rs. 18 to 10 per-cent upon the gross assets, has been made to the ousted zumeendar.

Biswadaree, present proceedings affecting them.

It is a singular fact that the parties best entitled to a zumeendaree settlement, viz., these occupant and cultivating communities, found the greatest difficulty at the commencement of the British administration, in obtaining their admission as proprietors.

Former proceedings affecting them.

A stranger to the pergunnah, dispossessed for a series of years, could more readily procure his recognition as zumeendar, upon the ground of a declaration made by the Canoongoe or Tehsildar, than the village cultivators represented by their mooquddum.

Continued.

Notice of the case of mouzah Bawut.

17th. A strong case of the absurdity of some of these zumeendaree tenures occurs in the village of Bawut. This is a large and populous Dhaera Rajpoot putteedaree village, the proprietors of which have always occupied, cultivated, inherited, and transferred by sale or mortgage, the subdivisions of land forming the property of each, and managed the village themselves; realizing by process of bach or dhar, the assessment which has been paid to Government through the Canoongoe of Shekoabad, named Achehla, the recorded zumeendar, who has never attempted to interfere with the management. The origin of the admission of his name into the zumeendaree, appears to have been the bad character of the inhabitants, who being generally involved, on account of some criminal offence, could rarely be brought to attend on the Amil, and were dealt with through the Canoongoe. The property has now been restored to the occupant community.

Continued.

Notices the case of mouzah Murameye, talooqua Burnahaul.

18th. Most, if not all, the cases of transfer of property have come before you in appeal; and, save one case, viz., that of the village of Murameye, talooqua Burnahaul.

haul, have been approved. I am desirous of briefly recording my sentiments regarding Murameye, in which the biswadaree settlement concluded by me with the Ruhtore occupants has been annulled, and the mouzah leased in zumeendaree to Raja Juggut Singh under your orders ; because it appears to me that the principle which governed your decision, viz., that the acquisition by purchase at a public sale for arrears of revenue of the title of zumeendar of a talooqua, prior to the adjustment of subordinate rights by revision of settlement, bars all present inquiry concerning such rights, is open to objection. In this case, had the Burnahaul talooqua not been sold for arrears, I presume that the Biswadaree settlement of Murameye, which I contemplate, would have met your approval. May I, therefore, beg respectfully, that the correspondence in this case may be submitted with the papers of settlement.

19th. There is no talooqua of any size in this pergunnah : that of Jussohon, belonging to Basoon Singh, was sold and purchased by Government last year.

Raja Cheyt Singh, of Pertapnere, in Etawah, holds several mouzahs, the arrangements for which require notice. They have been all settled with him in zumeendaree, save five, viz., one muhal of two mouzahs, Dhukpoora, Rerapore Ehtora ; and the second of three mouzahs, Soonoopoor, Russoolpoor, Culundurpoor. The former of these was occupied by the Rajah's first cousin, Koonur Rugonat Singh, who had hitherto enjoyed the proceeds of the village besides a money allowance from the Rajah of 600 rupees, which he desired to retain ; the Raja on the other hand laying claim to a talooqdaree allowance. I decided that a settlement, as proprietor, should be made with Koonur Rugonat Singh, free from any allowance to the Raja, who in his turn should be released from the payment of the 600 rupees to the former : with this settlement, the Raja was satisfied. Rugonat Singh appealed to yourself, by whom the arrangement was confirmed, vide Commissioner's letter No. 576, dated the 18th August, 1840. The 3 other mouzas had for a long period been in possession of Roshun Sing, &c., distant relations of the Raja, who had hitherto paid to him the amount of the Government assessment only. The jumma being reduced, they desired to be liable only for the diminished amount, while the Raja claimed a talooqdary allowance. In transferring the zemindaree from the Raja to these parties, I decided in favour of the Raja's claim, who will receive an allowance of 10 Rs. per cent, on the gross assets, with which he was contented. The payment of Roshun Sing, &c., being the same as before.

20th. The estates for which no person had hitherto been admitted to engage as Lawares estates.

48 SETTLEMENT REPORT OF PURGUNNAH DUHLY JAKHUN.

Estates, the property of Government.

proprietor were reported on, in common, with the other muhals the property of Government, in my letter, No. 134, dated the 1st July, 1840, and the orders of the Board, No. 306, dated 21st August, have been carried into effect. Of the villages of talooquas Jurrohun and Lubooa, from which the proportionate balance of the talooqua was required, there remain but the following two, by which it has not been paid in full :—

Talooqua, | Jurrohun.
Jurrohun, | Sulaita.

I beg further to draw your attention to the case of Arazee Zubtee, Nugla Sulehdee, omitted in the statement which accompanied my report above noticed, vide No. 193 of the Village Statements. This patch of land, belonging to certain putteedars of Nugla Sulehdee, was forfeited to Government in consequence of their flight after slaying the Thanadar of Beebamow while making an arrest. The occurrence took place shortly after the cession, and is of so old a date that the Records of the transaction have been destroyed. The land might, now, I think, without prejudice, be restored to the descendants of the offending parties, or else be disposed of in any way that the Government see fit.

Former Fiscal History. 21st. Duhly Jakhun has always been included in the district of Etawah. The history of its former settlements is comprised in the following statement :—

SETTLEMENT.	Average Jumma.	Increase.	Decrease.	Increase.	Decrease.	Increase.	Decrease.	Increase.	Decrease.	Increase.	Decrease.
		1st Sett.	2d Sett.	3d Sett.	4th Sett.	5th Sett.					
1st Sett. 1210 to 12	165,409	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2d do. 1213 to 14	168,771	3362	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3d do. 1216 to 19	195,782	30373	0	27011	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4th do. 1220 to 24	200,211	34802	0	31440	0	4,429	0	0	0	0	0
5th do. 1225 to 29	200,154	34745	0	31383	0	4,372	0	0	57	0	0
6th extended to represent do. with slight alterations.	202,526	37117	0	33755	0	6,744	0	2,315	0	2372	0

It will be observed that the increase taken at each succeeding settlement, except the 5th, has been very considerable, especially at the 3d settlement. The jumma of the pergunnah, when it came under revision, exceeding that of the 1st settlement by Rs. 37,117. Though too high, however, the assessment was less oppressive than in most of the pergunnahs of the district, and bore the reputation of being comparatively moderate.

22d. The following Table of Demand, Receipts and Balances, for the last 20 years, ending with 1246, shews that the Revenue was realized with much regularity till 1240. In that year, and 1241, the arrear was considerable, and since the famine the balances have been great.

Statement of Demands, Receipts and Balances, for 20 years, ending with 1246, F. S.

Year.	Demand.	Receipts.	Balance.
1227	200,255	200,180	75
1228	200,254	200,179	75
1229	200,254	200,179	75
1230	200,464	200,393	71
1231	200,464	200,399	65
1232	200,865	200,800	65
1233	200,464	200,399	65
1234	200,489	200,414	75
1235	202,505	202,440	75
1236	203,097	202,792	305
1237	202,990	202,690	300
1238	203,195	202,840	355
1239	202,915	202,541	374
1240	203,000	198,910	4,090
1241	203,000	196,394	6,606
1242	203,008	202,499	509
1243	203,008	202,500	508
1244	203,044	202,046	998
1245	202,555	70,396	132,159
1246	202,466	146,416	56,050
Total, ...	4,038,248	3,835,413	202,835
Average, ...	201,914	191,770	10,144

23rd. The present condition of Duhly Jakhun is better than that of Lukna or Etawah. The effects of the famine have been less destructive, the landholders

Present condition and average malgoozaree rate.

are not so generally broken and impoverished, nor the labouring classes so fearfully swept away. Nevertheless there were many estates clearly over-assessed, and very few in which increase could be taken. The average malgoozaree rate of 2-5 was too high for the circumstances of the pergunnah.

24th. Two entire mouzahs, Aylumpoor and Dhukpoora maafee, have been resumed and added to the rent roll. The total increase of assets obtained from resumed registered maafee, after deducting 38 acres on account of tenures released, not exceeding

Increase of assets from resumed maafee.

10 beegas amounts to 630 acres, and of upregistered maafee after a similar deduction of 714 acres released to village servants; to 1,703 acres, total 2,333 acres estimated to yield a revenue of Rs. 5,042, but probably not actually worth so much. Per contra to this amount should be placed the sum of Rs. 7,463 12, being the salaries of

Increase liabilities.

the revised Police Establishment and Rs. 1,950 4, the rent of 497 acres of land assignments to the same. Total Rs. 9,414, of which, if a third be deducted for the expense formerly incurred on this account, there remains a net increased expenditure of Rs. 5,276 and Rs. 1,872, Road fund. Grand total, Rs. 7148, being Rs. 4 per cent upon the revised assessment.

Tenure and Assessment.

* 202,526

188,568

13,958

* Reduction below the Kamil jumma:

Year.	Rs.
-------	-----

1248.	7013.
------------	-------

1249.	2057.
------------	-------

1250.	322.
------------	------

1251.	93.
------------	-----

Road fund.

fund.

Rent rates.

25th. The proposed Kamil assessment of the pergunnah has been fixed at Rs. 188,568 giving a reduction of Rs. 13,958* or about 8 per cent and an average malgoozaree area rate of 2-2-7; besides which there is a further rusuddee reduction during the first 4 years as noted in the margin.

In addition to the jumma engagements have been taken for the payment of Rupees 1872 on account of Road.

26th. The following are the average rent rates which I assumed for each division and class of the pergunnah.

Division.	Class.	Burra.		Munjeh.		Burreh.		Kuchar.		Lately Abandoned.		Teer.	Abee.
		Irrigated.	Unirrigated.	Irrigated.	Unirrigated.	Irrigated.	Unirrigated.	Irrigated.	Unirrigated.	Irrigated.	Unirrigated.		
Puchar.	1st. ..	7 14 05	4 05	7 03	15 03	13 62	4 00	0 00	0 00	2 10	0 11	0 00	3 90
	2d. ..	7 0 65	1 05	2 63	12 03	7 62	4 00	0 00	0 00	2 70	1 11	0 00	3 16
	3d. ..	6 1 64	11 04	11 03	6 03	0 01	14 00	0 00	0 00	2 10	1 66	0 00	2 146
Ghar.	1st. ..	6 9 04	14 04	14 03	12 03	6 02	4 00	0 00	0 00	2 70	1 11	0 00	2 100
	2d. ..	6 1 64	11 04	11 03	6 03	0 01	14 06	0 00	2 40	2 10	1 66	0 00	2 100
Kurka.	Kurka.	6 1 64	11 04	11 03	6 03	3 02	4 06	0 02	4 0	2 10	1 50	6 00	0 00

52 SETTLEMENT REPORT OF PURGUNNAH DUHLY JAKHUN.

Revenue rates. From which the revenue rates as in the annexed table were deduced by subtraction of Rupees 33 5 4, per cent as in Luckna and Etawah.

Division.	Class.	Burra.		Munjeh.		Burreh.		Kuchar.		Lately abandoned.		Teer.	Abee.
		Irrigated.	Unirrigated.	Irrigated.	Unirrigated.	Irrigated.	Unirrigated.	Irrigated.	Unirrigated.	Irrigated.	Unirrigated.		
Puchar.	1st. ...	5 4 3	8 3 10	2 10	2 9 1	8 0 0	0 0 0	1 12	1 2	0 0	2 6		
	2d. ...	4 11 3	6 3 7	2 8 2	5 1 8	0 0 0	0 0 0	1 10	1 2	0 0	2 1		
	3rd. ...	4 1 3	2 3 2	2 4 2	0 1 4	0 0 0	0 0 0	1 6	0 15	0 0	1 15		
Ghar.	1st. ...	4 6 3	4 3 4	2 8 2	4 1 8	0 0 0	0 0 0	1 10	1 2	0 0	1 12		
	2d. ...	4 1 3	2 3 2	2 4 2	0 1 4	0 0 0	0 0 0	1 6	0 15	4 0	1 12		
Kurka.	Kurka.	4 1 3	2 3 2	2 4 2	2 1 8	4 0 1	8 1 6	0 14	4 0	0 0			

and were found on application to be sufficiently correct in the results.

Settlement.

27th. A tolerable good pergunnah Dowl was given in by Khetul Doss who had long managed the pergunnah as tehseeldar. The durkhasts for the ghar and kurka villages were taken on the 31st January, and for the puchar on the 24th and 25th February, with only one refusal in the case of mouzah Tuckara Bacha which has been leased

* Ayma Nuqla Meer 10 years.
Moocheera, ... 12 "
Gotpoor, 10 bgs. 1 year.

†No.	Mouza.	Period Years.
1	Beenehpoor,	4
2	Pucharpoor,	4
3	Rehmutoolapoor,	4
4	Suzawanpoor,	4
5	Jhubrapoor,	4
6	Suleempoor Chak,	1
7	Mohabutpoor,	1
8	Durshunpoor,	4
9	Loodpoora,	1
10	Khyrundesnuggur	3
11	Araze Zubtee, Nuqla	30
	Sulehdee,	

to a farmer for 12 years. The Muhals noted in the margin* were also settled in farm under the provision of Section 4, Regulation II. 1826. The estates belonging to Government have been leased in farm for one year, where possible, and in other cases for terms not exceeding 4 years as detailed in the marginal list.† For two, viz. mouza Sulahetar and Ismailpoor no offer was obtained, and they remain under kham management, but I do not doubt that the assessment will be realized even in the first year, 1248, F. S.

28th. I must here observe that the two mouzas Dhukpoora and Aylumpoor, maafee, which have now first come un-

Exception in favor of the 2 Resumed Maafee Villages.

der settlement, have for obvious reasons been assessed below the standard of the pergunnah; the former was held in mafee by Musulman physicians of the town of Etawah, and the latter by resident Patans, who obtained the grant from Almas Alee Khan, for the service which they rendered of guarding the high road. The proposed jummas are one third less than the ordinary standard.

29th. The same arrangements were made in this pergunnah for establishing and maintaining an efficient Village Police as in Luckna and Etawah. The aggregate number of chowkydars is 194, and Bullahurs 202. The sum of salaries payable in money for both is Rs. 7,463 12 0 and the rental of 497½ acres of land assigned in Jaghere, Rs. 1,950 4 0, making an entire police charge of Rs. 9,414 or about Rs. 5 per cent on the revised jumma.

Kists. 30th. The following table exhibits the kists into which the jumma has been divided.

KHURREEF.				RUBBEE.		
Novr.	Decr.	Jany.	Total.	May.	June.	Total.
A. P.	A. P.	A. P.	A. P.	A. P.	A. P.	A. P.
3 11½	4 3½	0 8½	8 10¾	3 4	3 9½	7 1½
Rs. 46405 5	50332 9	8276 9 3	105014 7 3	39369 13 0	44183 11 9	83553 8 9

31st. The detailed papers of administration and liability have been prepared under the superintendence of Syud Newazish Allee, Deputy Collector, and are the same in form and arrangement with those of the pergunnahs already reported.

Settlements under Regulation VII. of 1822. 32d. Nine mouzas had been settled in Duhly Jakhun under Regulation VII. of 1822. There is no very striking discrepancy between the former and proposed jummas of these mouzas, except in the case of Uspoor, as will be seen on reference to the following table :—

54 SETTLEMENT REPORT OF PURGUNNAH DUHLY JAKHUN.

Name of Muhul.	Jumma assessed under Regula- tion VII. of 1822	Revised Jumma.	Decrease.
Burrora, ...	620	575	45
Pyladpoor, ...	1,056	949	107
Alumpoor, ...	640	600	40
Jhupta, ...			
Chidaolee, ...	320	263	57
Khyrundesh	310	247	63
Nuggur, ...			
Daloopoor, ...	1,404	1,300	104
Khirssooa, ...	375 11 6	362	13 11 6
Aspoora, ...	964	636	328
Koomheree, ...	2,346	2,156	190

Khetbut villages.

- * 1 Asrohee Allukoolapoor.
- 2 Ayma Nuqla.
- 3 Bhudora,
- 4 Koomheyree.
- 5 Dadapoor.
- 6 Burnahul.
- 7 Kunjra.
- 8 Daimpoor.
- 9 Chundpoora.
- 10 Sahibrampoor.
- 11 Manukpoor Rochun.
- 12 Surruppoor.
- 13 Rajpoor Tumeyree.
- 14 Qusba Duhly.
- 15 Alungeerpoor.
- 16 Azumpoor.
- 17 Phoolapoor.
- 18 Ayma Hussun Nuggur.
- 19 Abdoolabeepoor.
- 20 Hajeeppoor Nehra.
- 21 Mahsurpoor Ehtora.

33rd. The Khetbut tenure was found to exist in 21 mouzas, noted in the margin.* The papers and fields' maps have been remodelled in conformity with the Board's circular instructions and are now complete. I have also added in the vols. of village maps a memo : of the revised detail of area of each village to correct the numerous errors in the Survey Returns.

34th. The outstanding balances have all been disposed of up to the close of the past year, 1247, F. S., as per annexed memorandum, the details of which will be furnished from the Collector's office.

I have the honor to be, &c.

(Signed) M. R. GUBBINS,
Settlement Officer.

ABSTRACT.

- 1—Submits Settlement Papers of Duhly Jakhun.
- 2—States the period of Settlement.
- 3—Describes the General Boundaries of the Pergunnah.
- 4—States the number of Mouzahs and Muhals.
- 5—Records the Area by Survey and Khasra.
- 6—Describes the Soil, general features and produce.
- 7—Do. the Streams.
- 8—Do. the Irrigation from Wells.
- 9—Do. from Tals and Jheels.
- 10—Do. the distinction of the Pergunnah into classes followed by me.
- 11—Do. do. of Soils.
- 12—Notices the Markets for produce.
- 13—Do. the Castes of the proprietary classes.
- 14—Do. do. of the Ryuts, and annexes statement, shewing the division of the whole population into Castes.
- 15—Do. the general Census of the Pergunnah.
- 16—The Tenures, zemindarry, putteedarry, biswadarry, with notice of former and present proceedings.
- 17—Tenures continued—Notices of the case of mouza Bawut.
- 18—Do. do. refers to case of mouza Marameyee, talooqua Burnahul, the biswadaree settlement of which was annulled under order of the Commissioner.
- 19—Notices the absence of any large talooqua, and the arrangements made for the villages of Raja Cheyt Sing of Purtapnere.
- 20—Tenures—Lowaris, mouzahs and estates, the property of Government, and notices the case of the Arazee Zuhtee, Nuqla Salehdee, omitted in the former statement.
- 21—Contains statement of former statement.
- 22—Ditto ditto of Demands, Collections, and Balance for the last 20 years ending with 1246.
- 23—Describes present condition of the Pergunnah and states the malgoozaree rate of former jumma.
- 24—States the increase of Assets obtained from resumed maafe and the enhanced liabilities of the land owners from police charges and Road fund.
- 25—States the proposed future assessment, the decrease of revenue on the Kamil jumma &c. for the first 4 years.
- 26—Do. the Rent and Revenue Rates.
- 27—Notices the settlement, the single village farmed for recusancy, and one under the provisions of Regulation II. 1826, and the terms for which leases of Estates belonging to Government have been granted.

28—Do. the exception in favor of 2 resumed maafee villages which have been assessed below the pergunnah rate.

29—The arrangements for village police.

30—Notices the Kists.

31—Do. the preparation of the record of administration and liabilities.

32—The villages in the pergunnah formerly settled under Regulation VII. of 1822.

33—The Khethbut Tenures.

34—The disposal of all outstanding Balances.

SETTLEMENT REPORT

OF

LUCKNA.

To

R. N. C. HAMILTON, Esq.,

Commissioner,

AGRA.

SIR,

Professional Maps, ...	2 vols.
Village statements, Nos. 2 & 3, ...	2 „
Annual jumma statement, ...	1 vol.
General statement, No. 4, ...	1 „
Police statement, ...	1 „
No. 7, maafee statement, ...	1 „
Statement of area occupied by each crop, ...	1 „
Mouzahwar Index, ...	1 „
Muhalwar Do., ...	1 „

Submits settlement statements of pergunnah Luckna.

I have the honor to submit the Settlement Records, as per margin,* for pergunnah Luckna in the Etawah zillah, revised by me under Regulation IX. of 1833. I have, in the past season, settled 4 pergunnahs, viz., Luckna, Duhly Jakhun, Janibrast or Burpoorah, and Etawah; the remaining 3 will be sent up separately, so soon as the papers are completed. There remain

for settlement, during the present season, three pergunnahs, Behla, Phuppoond, and Ooreyea, which will be easily completed.

2nd. The settlement has been concluded for a period of 30 years, from 1248 to 1277, F. S.

3rd. The pergunnah Luckna is bounded, north, by Kishnee Nubeegunge, zillah Mynpoory; eastward, by Talgiraon and Sukutpore Hyrwa of Furruckabad, and Behla, Phuppoond and Ooreyea of this district; southward, by the Jumna; and westward, by the pergunnah Etawah.

4th. It contains 239 mouzahs which have been numbered according to the Persian alphabet in Statements II. and III., and in the Police Statement; and 273 muhals which are placed according to the malgoozaree area rate of Statement No. IV. in that, and in the annual jumma statement.

5th. The pergunnah area was ascertained to be as follows, by the professional and khusra measurements made in 1839:

Area by professional survey and khusra.

AREA IN ACRES.						
Total Area.	Minhay Barren and Lakhiraje.	Malgoozaree.				
		Cultivated.	Newly abandoned.	Total of the Two.	Culturable Waste.	Total.
229,382	97,602	100,041	27,433	127,474	4,306	131,780

Soil and general
features of the
pergunnah.

6th. The soil of Luckna is generally good, strong and fertile. Light and sandy lands are less prevalent. The pergunnah is, by the inhabitants, distinguished into three divisions by the following names :—

1st.—Puchar, or the low land, in which is included all north of the Sehugur Nuddee.

2nd.—Ghar, marking the country intervening between the puchar, and the 3rd class or kurka, by which is denoted the tract bordering on the Jumna.

Continued.

7th. The most inferior land is in the kurka. A rise may be observed in the level of the country, gradually increasing from the northern extremity, where it is lowest, and water close to the surface, to the southern termination, in the ravines where the water is from 70 to 90 feet below the surface. The land, as you approach the river, generally becomes light ; and that, immediately adjacent to the ravines, is of the worst description. The rush of the water hurrying down, cuts up and destroys all fields exposed to it, rendering the greatest care necessary to preserve them.

Continued.

8th. The course of the Sehugur Nuddee is usually marked by like inferiority of soil. The channel of this stream, which flows with much violence in the rains, is generally deep, causing the adjacent soil to be cut back into ravines. The lands adjoining to it are hence unlevel, and are not benefitted by the sandy deposit which is left.

Continued.

9th. There is much difference in the features of the ghar and puchar. In the former, there is little sterile, or oossur, land ; water is at a considerable distance from the surface. There are few or no jheels, and more frequent mixture of light soil. In the puchar, there are large tracts of oossur land. The villages are far apart ; water is close to the surface, and jheels (called tals) numerous, especially to

ward the northern extremity, where the whole country is very generally flooded in the rains, and light soils are unfrequent.

Culturable land. 10th. Four thousand, three hundred and six acres of land have been recorded as culturable, being soil that, for several years, had been uncultivated. It is mostly of inferior quality, and should be regarded a little better than barren. This circumstance must be borne in mind in considering the average malgozaree rate.

Irrigation from wells. 11th. Irrigation from wells is sufficiently abundant. The khusra returns shew a proportion of 62 * per cent irrigated, to 38 unirrigated area; but not having been corrected by a purtaul, they are probably too low, and I should estimate the fair proportion of irrigation, at not less than 68 per cent. In the kurka, springs are found at from 60 to 45 cubits depth; in the puchar, from 30 to 8; and in the ghar, from 45 to 30. In consequence of the depth of the wells, irrigation is little practised in the kurka and adjoining villages of the ghar; but the firm sub-soil generally prevailing throughout the ghar, and the length of time which a kucha well will last, nearly compensates for the proximity of the water to the surface in the puchar, in which very commonly the sub-soil is unsound, sometimes wholly preventing, always greatly enhancing, the expense of sinking kucha wells. The usual mode of protecting them from falling is, by lining the barrel with beendas, or ropes made of grass or of urhur or cotton stalks. But in the puchar, wooden kotas, or cylinders, are often necessary, and serve but for a year, from the well falling in during the rains. Pucka wells are scarce.

Irrigation from tals or wells. 12th. The jheels or tals with which the puchar abounds are greatly used for irrigation, the water being raised in leathern buckets called behrees or lehndees, swung by two men. Irrigation of this description has been recorded under the term "Abee," which also includes the land flooded by the streams Sehugur, &c. It is inferior to well-irrigation from its uncertainty.

Streams. 13th. There are 3 streams that traverse the pergunnah from N. W. to S. E. viz., the Sehugur, the Ahneyeea, and the Poorra Nulla. They only flow during the rains; the flood of the first is injurious: the latter, when they spread into tals, increase the means of irrigation, but otherwise confer no benefit.

Distinction of the pergunnah into classes. 14th. The only distinction made in Luckna, with a view to the separate fixation of rates, is the separation of the kurka villages. I had at first intended to divide the ghar and pu-

char, but found the inferior and superior estates so mixed in both, as to induce me to relinquish the idea.

Distinction of the
soil into classes.

15th. The classification of the soil made by the Survey Returns, and adopted as the basis of settlement, is peculiar to this and the adjoining districts, viz. into Barra, Munjha and Burreh, called by the people, Gohan, Munjhar and Har. An explanation of these distinctions has, no doubt, on many occasions, been presented to the Board; a few remarks will therefore be sufficient.

Continued.

16th. The system is recommended by its accordance with the usage of the agriculturists, among whom the rent of the Gohan or Barra lands is highest, that of the Munjha second, and of the Burreh lowest. But its uncertainty is so strong an objection as to render the advantage of its adoption doubtful. It is found, on enquiry into the rates prevailing in a village, that the rents are highest of the nearest fields, and gradually decrease as they recede; but the ryot is unable to point out where the one ceases or the other commences, because no such limit is practically in use. Neither is it usual to insert it in their puttass. It follows that it must be left to the judgment of the measuring Ameen, whose return may be erroneous from want of judgment, or integrity, or from error.

Continued.

17th. I believe that Captain Wroughton's instructions to the Ameens to have been, not to exceed in the largest villages four jureeb's length of Barra and Munjha, nor in the smallest estimate, then, under the length of one jureeb. The Settlement Officer of Mynpooree considers 6 per cent of the former, and 9 of the latter, sufficient. I confess, that I have not found sufficiently accurate grounds for an opinion. The system I have accordingly followed is to strike an average per cent of the Barra and Munjha of the whole pergunnah and compare this with the individual per centage of each village by which any striking variations are at once brought to light and tested. The per centage of the three classes of soil in Luckna, Duhly Jakhun, and Etawah, are as follows:—

<i>Pergunnahs.</i>	<i>Barra per cent.</i>	<i>Munjha per cent.</i>	<i>Burreh per cent.</i>
Luckna, ...	7	7	86
Duhly Jakhun, ..	7	10	83
Etawah, ...	8	12	80

Distinction of soils
into classes in the
kurka.

18th. The soil of the kurka villages has been distinguished into upland or burreh, kuchar or land lying below the ravines, and teer indicating the narrow moist strip of land which edges the river and is often of great fertility.

Produce.

19th. The staple kureef products of the pergunnah, are sugar-cane, cotton, jowar, bajra, moté, urhur, &c., and in the puchar rice, and in the rubbee wheat, barley, gram, koosumblea, &c. The sugar mill or kôloo is of the common rude description. Cotton appears to be the only article of produce exported.

Markets.

The pergunnah contains two market towns only, of any considerable size, viz., Luckna and Ahereepoor.

20th. The prevailing proprietary castes are the Canojea and Sabrun Brahmins, mixed with Rajpoots chiefly of the Chohan tribe. The cultivating classes are divided into an infinity of castes, the most numerous being Brahmins of various tribes. The Kachees are esteemed to be the most skilful cultivators and are always made to pay higher rent than others, from the enhanced produce which they draw from the soil. From a census made in last year, by Mr. Lawrence, I have drawn the subjoined abstract of population.

<i>Castes.</i>	<i>Cultivators.</i>	<i>Non-Culti- vating.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Brahmins, ...	13052	2562	15614
Rajpoots, ...	5433	967	6400
Mahajuns, ...	704	1271	1975
Kayths, ...	556	556	1112
Mussulmans, ...	439	741	1180
Kachees, ...	3330	2292	5622
Mallees, ...	209	692	901
Chummars, ...	3759	3833	7592
Bhauts, ...	564	216	780
Hujjams, ...	588	1131	1719
Lohars, ...	284	291	575
Carpenters, ...	508	663	1171
Dhobees, ...	420	566	986
Tehlees, ...	470	645	1115
Durzees, ...	277	323	600
Carried over,....	30593	16749	47342

<i>Castes.</i>	<i>Cultivators.</i>	<i>Non-Culti- vating.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Brought forward, ...	30593	16749	47342
Lodhees, ...	464	780	1244
Koomars, ...	378	523	901
Dhánooks, ...	445	703	1148
Bhungees, ...	571	1148	1719
Aheers, ...	4779	2388	7167
Gudurreeas, ...	914	940	1854
Boorjees, ...	238	513	751
Bunnias, ...	1334	1335	2669
Kuhars, ...	751	829	1580
Dhoonniah, ...	337	348	685
Budrees, ...	174	285	459
Merasee Kalamuts, ..	197	315	512
Sonars, ...	171	367	538
Fakeers, ...	195	285	480
Barees, ...	98	403	501
Korees, ...	782	966	1748
Mullahs, ...	458	74	532
Missellaneous, ...	239	527	756
Total, ...	43,118	29,478	72,596

Population.

21st. According to this census the total population amounts to 72,596 souls. The total area of the pergunnah is 358 square miles, giving an average of 203 persons to the square mile. This is probably below the true average, because many families must have returned

to their homes, since the census began, who had been driven out by the famine.

Rate per square
acre.

Tenures.

Zemindary.

Vide my separate report on Estates the Property of Govt., No. 104, dated 11th June, 1840.

22nd. The tenures throughout Luckna are almost wholly zemindaree, the property being greatly monopolized by the Canojea Brahmins. Three large talooquas held by members of this tribe have been got rid of by auction sale, for arrear, since our acquisition of the pergunnah, viz. Kurwa, Koeha and Duleepnugger.*

The putteedarry tenures are almost wholly confined to the Chohan villages on the Jumna. Their constitution does not ap-

pear to have been hitherto sufficiently understood by the Local Revenue authorities; the Sudder malgoozar has been allowed to lord it, over his fellows, as a zemindar would over his ryuts, to a degree that has in some instances gone near to destroy the original constitution of the community. The village of Chundolee, an instance in point, was sold for an arrear embezzled by the Sudder malgoozar and purchased by Government. The several putteedars having paid up the arrear, their restoration has been now sanctioned. The system of rate by each, here called "dhar," prevails in these villages and is applied to the shares of land of each proprietor, here termed "Auk," which are subdivided into the fractions of a rupee.

23rd. By the present proceedings 4 estates only have been treated as talooquas, by which I mean, that a biswadaree settlement has been made with the village occupants subject to a talooqdaree allowance to the ex-talooqdar. These are: I.—talooqua Poonja, from which mouzah Urhurpoor has been withdrawn subject to a talooqdaree allowance of Rupees 18 per cent. This talooqua comprized 12 mouzahs and was originally settled in zemindaree with Birjloocundoss Chowdree, Kayth of Moonj, a large land-owner in the Etawah pergunnah, by whom it was transferred in satisfaction of debt to Doorgapursaud, Kayth of Furruckabad, whose son Tucytray now holds it. Of the remaining 11 mouzahs, 10 are occupied by Aheers of one tribe, who are the reputed proprietors, but their claims to biswadaree were rejected on the ground of their previous silence, and the long possession of the zemindar. II.—The detached villages belonging to Raokoomansing, late talooqdar of Duleepnugger, of which 6 noted the margin,* have been settled in biswadaree with the occupants subject to a talooqdaree allowance of Rs. 18 per cent. III.—Surray Akedill, in Etawah, two villages included in which, viz., Bhoolpoor and Mubarickpoor have been similarly settled, vide my separate letter, No. 71, dated the 7th May, 1840; and, IV.—Beylahar and $\frac{1}{2}$ Rutchree in which a talooqdaree allowance of Rs. 10 per cent on the gross assets has been made in favor of the family of the former talooqdar Oodheyraje, as detailed in my letter, No. 116, dated the 23d June, 1840.

24th. It is necessary here to advert to the different arrangements, made for the 2 muhals included in this pergunnah, which formerly belonged to Chowdree Oodheyraje, viz. Beylahar-Rutchree, and Kudumpoor. The course pursued respecting the former has been stated in the preceding paragraph. The latter

mouzah, Kudumpoor, was restored by Mr. Robinson to the widow of Oodheyraje, as zemindar, while the village formed part of the Furruckabad zilla. The Chohan occupants of the village, who had held it in farm since the breaking up of the talooqua, were thus excluded. They are generally esteemed to be proprietors, but having made no representation to me, Mr. Robinson's arrangement has not been interfered with.

Govt. villages.

25th. There were in this pergunnah a large number of villages the property of Government which have been disposed of under the Board's orders No. 318, dated the 28th of August last. The proportionate balance of the talooqua has been paid up by all the villages of Duleepnugger, in which the occupant's title was admitted: of the like villages of talooqua Kurwa the proportionate balance is yet due from one,* and of the Koeha villages from seven, noted in the margin.† Pending the expiry of the term allowed to these parties to discharge the proportionate balance, these muhals, and all others belonging to Government in which no title has been recognized, have been leased in farm, where possible, for one year, in other cases for the longer terms stated in the margin.‡ The following muhals were also leased in farm for one year, owing to the delay on the part of the occupants in paying up the balance, and they will obtain possession from 1249:—

* Kurwa Khoord.

† 1 Nugla Manukpoor.

2 Na. Rampoor.

3 Kulianpoor.

4 Budkunshapoor,

5 Bhurtpoor Khoord.

6 Na. Meerha.

7 Na. Chinta.

Birondy 5 years.

Pirteerampoor 5 years.

Koaree 5 years.

Na. Chinta 2 years.

Na. Meerha 2 years.

Brunhora 4 years.

Komagaonpoor 4 yrs.

Na. Moorcha 2 years.

Na. Tipulua 2 years.

KOONWURRA, SYFEE, LALLPOOR, POORAOLEE, DULEEP-

NUGGER.

It is highly desirable that the temporary farming arrangements, made for villages, in which no title has been recognized, should be brought to a conclusion, by the sanction of their sale on whatever terms may be obtained at a PUBLIC SALE.

Former Fiscal History.

26th. Luckna has, since the cession in 1803, been always attached to the Etawah zilla. Its fiscal history will be best exhibited by the subjoined statements.

Year.	Jumma.	Collections.	Balance.
1226	321,210	321,310	0
1227	322,452	322,452	0
1228	322,418	322,418	0
1229	322,284	322,284	0
1230	322,284	322,284	0
1231	322,284	322,284	0
1232	322,660	322,660	0
1233	323,159	323,159	0
1234	323,159	323,159	0
1235	323,894	323,894	0
1236	323,073	320,929	2,144
1237	319,465	319,465	0
1238	322,674	320,657	2,017
1239	323,254	318,605	4,649
1240	323,503	315,934	7,569
1241	323,930	302,039	21,891
1242	323,930	323,930	0
1243	324,099	321,743	2,356
1244	325,150	319,357	5,793
1245	322,165	90,526	231,639
20 Years.	6,457,047	6,178,989	278,058
Average.	322,852	308,949	13,903

Statement shewing the former assessments of pergunnah Luckna.

SETTLEMENT.	Average Jumma.	1st Sett.		2d Sett.		3d Sett.		4th Sett.		5th Sett.	
		Increase.	Decrease.	Increase.	Decrease.	Increase.	Decrease.	Increase.	Decrease.	Increase.	Decrease.
1st Sett. from 1210 to '12.....	306,900	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2d ditto from 1213 to '15.....	302,128	0	4772	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3d ditto from 1216 to '19.....	333,977	27,077	0	31,849	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4th ditto from 1220 to '24.....	326,391	19,491	0	24,263	0	0	7,586	0	0	0	0
5th ditto from 1225 to '29.....	328,781	21,881	0	26,653	0	0	5,196	2,390	0	0	0
6th extended to the present time, ..	318,536	11,636	0	16,408	0	0	15,441	0	7855	0	10245

the last shewing an increase of 11,636 in the present jumma above that of the first settlement, and the first exhibiting a serious falling off in the revenue for the last 8 years.

27th. After making the necessary examination into the state of the pergunnah, and prevailing rates, I was impressed with the necessity for considerable reduction. The average rates on malgoozarry area, viz. Rs. 2 6 8, and on cultivated land, including lately abandoned, viz. Rs. 2 8 being too high.

Result of present enquiry into condition.

Future assessment and amount of reductions allowed.

Reduction on the kamil jumma.

Years.

Rs. 10,720—1248.

„ 2,748—1249.

„ 272—1250.

on malgoozarry area is Rs. 2 3 7, and on cultivation, including lately abandoned, Rs. 2 4 11.

Road fund.

The settlement engagements include a Road fund charge of 1 rupee per cent. The total amount being, in this pergunnah, Rs. 2,913.

Increase of assets from resumed registered Lakhiraje lands.

29th. It is necessary to notice the increase of assets obtained by the resumption of lakhiraje tenures. All the cases of registered maafee lands were disposed of by the Special Deputy, in 1837, and resumed, amounting to 868 acres, of which 361 acres comprized tenures not exceeding 10 pukka beegas of land. The maafee land, though resumed, had not yet been charged with revenue. I accordingly took up the re-investigation of the 10 beega tenures, and under the rules, dated the 28th of August, 1838, released 338 acres, resuming 23. The increase of assets, by resumption of registered maafee, amounts then to 530 acres.

Ditto, from resumed unregistered Lakhiraje land.

The unregistered lakhiraje land amounts to 7,400 acres, of which 5,945 acres have been thrown into the khalisa, and 1,455 acres been released in favour of the village servants, both of police and others. The sum of the resumed maafee land is therefore 6,475 acres, calculated at rates to yield a revenue of Rs. 14,398. But the real addition to the assets must be estimated much below this sum, and would, I think, be highly rated at one half.

Increased liabilities of the agriculturists from Police and Road fund charges.

30th. But the actual extent of relief, extended by the revised settlement, will not be correctly estimated without considering the increase of liabilities to which the agriculturists have been subjected. These are the salaries of Chowkeedars, Bullahurs and the Road fund. The police expenses, including the rent of land assignments, amount to Rs. 12,571, thus:

Money, salaries of Chowkeedars, to be paid into the Treasury, ...	Rs.	A.	P.
Ditto, ditto ditto ditto ditto of Bullahurs,....	8,190	0	0
Rent of land assignments to Chowkeedars and Bullahurs,.....	2,251	4	0
	2,129	12	0
Total, Rs.	12,571	0	0

A high estimate of the actual police charges under the former system would be a third of this amount. The increase charge is, therefore, not less than Rs. 8,380. The sum leviable as Road fund amounts to 2,913 Rs. making a total increase of liability of Rs. 11,293, which is about 4 per cent upon the revised jumma.

Rent Rates.

31st. The following rent rates were framed.

Division.	Burra.		Munjeh.		Burreh.		Lately abandoned		Kuchar.		Teer.	Abee.	
	Irrigated.	Unirrigated.	Irrigated.	Unirrigated.	Irrigated.	Unirrigated.	Irrigated.	Unirrigated.	Irrigated.	Unirrigated.		1st class.	2nd class.
Kurka,...	"	"	"	"	3	9 3 0	"	"	6	0 2 7	3	"	"
Rest of the perg.	8 1	5 4	6 4 6	4 3 6	4 2 2	7 2 7	1 0 6	"	"	"	"	3 13 6	2

From the result of my own enquiries, compared with the reports furnished by the Native Revenue Officers, and the detailed jumma bundees of the putwarries, the prevailing beega is the kucha beega, the rates of rent being always applied to it by the people. It varies considerably in real size, because it is not the practice to measure in every season, but each field is supposed to contain the original number of beegas at which it has at some by-gone period been rated by the zemindar; where the zemindar has been powerful, this estimate exceeds; where he was weak, it falls below the real area of the field. The kucha beega has not, I ob-

serve, been noticed by the Revenue Surveyor. It is not an uncommon practice to estimate it at one-third of a pukka beega of 2,756 square yards; likewise, in the districts to the westward, it is supposed to be a third of the pukka beega of 3,025 square yards. In both parts the people measure it by 20 kudums. To ascertain as nearly as possible the standard of this beega, I caused it to be stepped before me by zemindars on several occasions. The average of their steppings was 84 feet in length, giving an area of 7,056 square feet or 784 square yards which is 16 decimals or about one sixth of an acre, at which I have estimated it: this rendered the transfer of the local beega rent rate to that of the acre extremely easy.

32nd. The subjoined revenue rates were deducted from the rent rates by a subtraction of 1-3d. or 33·1-3d per cent in all common tenures; but in those estates in which a biswadaree settlement was made with the village occupants, subject to a talooqdarry allowance of 18 per cent, a deduction of Rs. 43 per cent was made: where the talooqdaree allowance is Rs. 10 per cent, the gross deduction has been fixed at 35 per cent.

Revenue Rates of the Pergunnah Luckna excepting the Kurka.

<i>Burra.</i>				<i>Munjeh.</i>				<i>Burreh.</i>				<i>Newly abandoned.</i>				<i>Abee.</i>			
Irrigated.		Unirrigated.		Irrigated.		Unirrigated.		Irrigated.		Unirrigated.		Irrigated.		Unirrigated.		1st Class.		2nd Class.	
5	63	84	32	13	2	12	1	10	1	10	0	11	2	9	1	10			

Revenue Rates of the Kurka Villages.

<i>Burreh or Har.</i>			<i>Kachar.</i>			<i>Teer.</i>								
2	6	0	2	0	0	4	0	0	1	10	0	2	0	0

Continued.

33rd. These rates are a little too high, and the assessment will, in consequence, be found rarely to exceed, and often to fall below the calculated value. The coincidence between the value by revenue rates and the proposed jumma, is indeed throughout less than is desirable; and arises from the inaccuracy of the measurement returns of irrigation and Barra, and Munjeh, which I had not sufficient leisure to correct by purtaul. To make up for this defect, I noted the quality and degree of irrigation of each village, after a careful personal inspection, which, added to the check afforded by the general area rate has, I trust, proved sufficient guard against error in my conclusions. The variations in the kurka are great, but I found it impossible to frame any set of rates that should be applicable to all the varieties of soil and capability observable in that tract.

Settlement.

34th. The settlement of the pergunnah came off on the 11th and 12th of January, 1840, when the terms of assessment were universally accepted without a refusal. The jummas of several estates have been thereafter modified where it appeared proper. I have not found it necessary to lease a single muhal in farm from the recusancy of the proprietors. One estate only, Surseye Nawur, has been farmed for a period of 10 years, under the provision of Section 4, Regulation II. of 1826.

Village Police.

35th. The adequate provisions for the village police Chowkeydars and Bullahurs have received my best attention. Nothing could have been worse than the former system: Chowkeydars were recorded in the Thannas to receive 2 rupees a month, but they seldom or ever received above one, (or its bare equivalent in land), and that most irregularly paid. Nowhere, therefore, was reform more necessary. The Magistrate, having newly joined, requested my assistance and counsel in, determining the number of police servants necessary, which, from my knowledge of the pergunnah, I was able to afford. Statements were first prepared in my office, shewing the number and population of each mouzah and its dakhilee nugas, with the existing police and its remuneration, to which my proposition for amendment was added, and submitted to the Magistrate, from whom a statement of the police, considered necessary, was returned to me with instructions—That a money allowance was recommended; but, where land was already alienated in favour of the police, it might be continued; the difference between the rental of the land and the prescribed pay of 36 Rs. and 12 As., respectively, being made up in money payment. For the details of the arrangement, I beg to refer you to the police statement, No. 6. The total sum of the police money payment is Rs. 10,441, and the

jaghare land amounts to 530 acres, 3 roods, yielding an estimated rental of Rs. 2,129 12 As. Total charge of Rs. 12,571, being upwards of 4 per cent upon the Government jumma.

Kists. 36th. The following Table exhibits the distribution of the assessment into the kists of rubee and khurreef:—

RUBBEE.						KHUREEF.							
1st May.		1st June.		Total.		15th Nov.		15th Decr.		1st Feb.		Total.	
As.	P.	As.	P.	As.	P.	As.	P.	As.	P.	As.	P.	As.	P.
3	8½	4	0	7	8½	3	8	4	1	0	6¼	8	3½
Rs. 68,170		73,205		141,375		67,437		74,555		10,006		151,998	

Records of administration, liabilities, &c.

37th. The preparation of the papers of administration, liabilities &c., has been very ably conducted by the Deputy Collector, Mirza Club Hoosein Khan, and a few observations only are necessary. The extreme poverty of the ryut and his dependence upon the land-owner for the advance of seed and tuccavee, to enable him to cultivate, is a feature in the condition of the agriculturists of these parts which forces itself disagreeably upon the attention of any one who has observed the resources possessed by each individual cultivator in putteedaree and Byachara villages. Here the ryuts can lay by nothing in the season of plenty, against the day of adversity, and in a famine are thrown for subsistence upon the mercy of the zemindar or of the Government.

Hereditary cultivators.

To this entire dependence of the ryut upon the zemindar must be referred the fact of a large proportion of Asamees having foregone their just title of hereditary occupancy, from fear of thereby exciting the displeasure of the land-owner, and losing the means of cultivating. With very few exceptions, the cultivating classes have

Tenants at will.

been recorded as tenants at will, even for such occupancies as they and their parents before them may have held for years. Their agreement with the proprietor is always renewed in every season, the only check upon

the extortion of the proprietor being the jumma bundee, or rent roll, which has now been recorded, and which may not be raised without a previous notice of six months. To this usual practice, I have added another check, which will not be without its use, namely, an engagement binding the zemindar to enter in one lundee putta every claim of whatever description, viz. for rent, tuc-cavee seed, or balance, that he may have upon the asamee for the current season.

38th. By the present engagements, the putwarry's salary will always be paid into the tehseel by the zemindar, whence the putwarry will receive it every six months; a system very beneficial in increasing the independence of this useful class of officers.

Services of Mr. Read. 39th. The 3d page of the village statements, containing the detail of liabilities, has been signed by my uncovenanted Assistant, Mr. J. Read, by whom they were translated. This gentleman has accepted the subordinate appointment in my office, with a view to qualify himself for the Revenue Service of Government, and has made sufficient progress to satisfy me of his competence for such employ.

Settlements under Reg. VII. of 1822. 40th. There are 30 muhals that had been settled under Regulation VII. of 1822. I have annexed a detailed statement of comparison between the statement under that Regulation and under the present system of revision. The net reduction on the total jumma so settled, viz. Rs. 41,491 is Rs. 3,482, or about 8 per cent, which agrees with the average reduction on estates not so settled. The only instances of very extraordinary discrepancy are Ahereepoor, Mu-goopoor, and particularly Samhon.

No.	Mouzah.	Jumma assessed under Regn. VII. of 1822.	Jumma assessed under Regulation IX. of 1833.	Increase.	Decrease.	Year of Settlement.	Remarks.
1	Asufpoor, ...	394	394	85		1238	
2	Indrosee (15 Beegahs), ..	824	824	7		1237	
3	Ahereepoor, ...	2,648	2,300		348	1236	
4	Eengaarree, ...	1,341	1,300		41		
5	Bakegaown Hulloo kar Rajpoor, ...	5,615	6,085	470		1237	Increase from resumed mafee.
6	Bhurreypoor, ...	1,215	870		345	1237	
7	Bubolee, ...	536	600	64		1237	
8	Koonheete, ...	480	415		65	1237	
9	Salunpoor, ...	797	780		17	1238	
10	Samhone, ...	4,901	4,100		801	1235	
11	Surray Allahee, ...	538	400		138	1237	
12	Syfee & Nugla Dowlut, ..	2,453	2,350		103	1236	
13	Sheikpoor Fuchar, ...	922	810		112	1237	
14	Sheikpoor Chundegtee, ..	1,167	1,000		167	1236	
15	Alumpoor, ...	976	830		146	1238	
16	Coottulpoor, ...	601	500		101	1238	
17	Kutchra, ...	958	1,000		78	1238	
		*120					* Called Govt. Malikana.
		1,078					

No.	Mouzah.	Jumma assessed under Regn. VII. of 1822.	Jumma assessed under Regulation IX. of 1833.	Increase.	Decrease.	Year of Settlement.	Remarks.
18	Kurwa Bazoor,	1,386	1,250		136	1237	* Called Govt. Malikana.
19	Kurwa Khoord,	1,937	1,875		62	1236	
20	Shumuspoor,	1,235	1,200		35	1237	
21	Gunsurra,	1,576 *195	1,600		162	1238	
22	Ghoogseena,	1,763	610		105	1237 to 48	
23	Loodhyany,	715	650	37			
24	Luhreyee,	1,739 *162	1,700		201	1339 to 49	
25	Mygoopoor,	1,901			464	1237 to 47	
26	Rampoor,	1,564	1,100				
27	Buhlona,	944	810		134	1238 to 49	
28	Mooreyna,	1,296	1,100		196	1238 to 48	
29	Udleepoor,	1,093	1,000		93	1238 to 48	
30	Bunnaneyee,	505 *63	480		88	1238 to 49	
		568					
	Total,....	41,491	38,009	656	78	41,388	

41st. The papers of all Khetbut tenures, which were with few exceptions erroneously prepared by the Revenue Surveyor, have now been reconstructed in the manner prescribed by the Board.

42nd. The outstanding balances have all been disposed of, an abstract of which has been made in the memorandum annexed to the report.

Remarks on the present and future effects of the famine of 1245, and concludes.

43rd. Some notice will be proper of the degree in which the late famine of 1245, F. S., is felt now, and is likely to be felt hereafter in this pergunnah. This district is generally believed, and I think with justice, to have been one of those most severely affected with that dreadful calamity. That the population has been very sensibly reduced by death, is abundantly evident, from the still deserted houses and abandoned lands, as well as from the general fall of rents throughout the district. This latter fact sufficiently indicates the competition, not of cultivators for land, but of landholders for ryuts; and it will, no doubt, require the lapse of many years to replace the population that has been swept away. Withal, however, it is surprising how agriculture has risen from the shock, and how much soil has been, and is daily being redeemed from abandonment. The revised settlement which has now been made is, I feel assured, a just one, and will, I trust, do much to obliterate speedily the effects of the late calamity.

I have the honor to be, &c.,

(Signed) M. R. GUBBINS,

Settlement Officer.

Etawah,
Settlement Office,
the 1st February,
1841.

Abstract Disposition of all outstanding Balances, including 1247, F. S., for the Pergunnah Luckna, up to the 15th February, 1841.

Balances of years prior to 1247, as they stood at the date of sub-mission of Statements A. and B., made up to the 14th March 1840.	Collections up to the 15th February, 1841.	Remaining balance on 15th February, 1841.	Balance of 1247 up to the 15th February, 1841.	Total of the two foregoing columns.	Nominal.	Recommended for remission.	Deferred for future realization.	By Sale.	By Transfer.	By distraint and in immediate train.	Total.	
68,407 7 2	33,213 15 9	35,193 7 5	49,754 8 5	84,947 15 10	565 0 0	72,663 7 1		*	10,754 6 6	229 0 0	736 2 3	11,719 8 9
* Details thus :— Proportionate balance of the talooqua Dulleepnugger,... Ra. 3,594 0 0 Balance of mouzah Sunthur, " 1,495 2 6 Ditto Surseye Nawur, " 5,665 4 0 10,754 6 6 + Balance of Bahaderpoor on account of 1,247 in deposit. } 229 0 0 + Birondy balance of 1,246 } 736 2 3												

(Signed) M. R. GUBBINS,
Settlement Officer.

ABSTRACT.

- 1—Submits settlement statements of Luckna.
- 2—States the period of settlement.
- 3—Describes the general boundaries.
- 4—States the number of mouzahs and muhals.
- 5—Ditto the area by professional survey.
- 6, 7, 8 and 9—Describe the soil and general features of the pergunnah.
- 10—Notices the amount and description of land recorded as fit for cultivation.
- 11—Ditto the irrigation from wells.
- 12—Ditto ditto from jheels and tals.
- 13—Ditto ditto streams.
- 14—Ditto the distinction of the villages into classes.
- 15, 16 and 17—Ditto ditto of soil into classes.
- 18 and 19—Ditto the general produce and markets.
- 20—The prevailing castes of the inhabitants.
- 21—The proportion of the population to the area.
- 22—Describes the prevailing tenures.
- 23—Notices the biswadarry settlements made subject to a talooqdarry allowance.
- 24—Notices the difference of arrangements in the cases of Beylahar Rutehree, and Kudumpoor, both being villages of Chowdree Oodeyraje.
- 25—Ditto the arrangements made for villages, the property of Government.
- 26—Contains statements of former Fiscal History.
- 27—States the necessity for reduction of jumma.
- 28—Ditto the proposed revised jumma.
- 29—Notices the increase of assets by the addition of resumed maafee land.
- 30—Ditto the increase of liability from Police charges and Road fund.
- 31—States the rent rates.
- 32—Ditto the revenue rates.
- 33—Remarks on the latter.
- 34—Notices the settlement which was made without any case of recusance, and the single instance of a farm under Section 4, Regulation II., 1826.
- 35—Ditto the arrangements made for village police.
- 36—Ditto the Kists.
- 37—Ditto the preparation of record of liability.
- 38—Do. the arrangement for the payment of putwarries.
- 39—Do. the services of my assistant Mr. Read.

40—Notices the muhals before settled under Regulation VII. of 1822.

41—The emendation of records of Khetbut mouzahs.

42—The adjustment of all outstanding balances.

43—Concluding remarks on the effects of the famine of 1245, F. S.

SETTLEMENT REPORT

OF

PERGUNNAHS PHUPPOOND, BEYLA, AND OOREYA.

To

R. N. C. HAMILTON, Esq.,

Commissioner of

THE 2ND OR AGRA DIVISION.

SIR,

Reports submission of
settlement papers.

Luckna.
Duhly Jakhun.
Etawah.
Burpoorah.

1st. The records of revised settlement of the 4th* pergunnahs of zillah Etawah which were assessed by me in the cold season of 1839-40 have been already submitted to you. I have now the honor to forward those for the 3 remaining pergunnahs—Phuppoond, Beyla, and Ooreya, settled in the past season,

and which complete the district.

Position of these pergunnahs and recent annexation to the Etawah zillah.

low is still standing.

The purtaul of their measurements in the hot season.

faulty returns of
veyor.

2nd. These 3 pergunnahs form the eastern division of the Etawah district, the 2 first were formerly annexed to the Beyla sub-collectorate, the head quarters of which were at Phuppoond, where the Cutcherry Bungalow is still standing. The third, Ooreya, was transferred from zillah Cawnpore to which it had always appertained. The interval of field operations, afforded by the hot weather of 1840, was well employed in testing and correcting the very faulty returns of measurement received from the Revenue Surveyor.

Phuppoond and Beyla will be first noticed together, and lastly Ooreya.

3rd. I shall first proceed to notice Phuppoond and Beyla conjointly, leaving Ooreya to be separately described. The 2 former pergunnahs are so bound together, by being each formed, in a great measure, of villages of the talooqua Sehor, that they could not, without confusion, be treated separately. They also greatly assimilate to each other in soil, crop, and irrigation, and in the general rate of assessment.

The boundaries of Phuppoond and Beyla.

4th. Pergunnahs Phuppoond and Beyla are adjacent. The former is bounded, westward by Luckna; south by Ooreya; east by Mungulpwar and Russoolabad of Cawnpoor; and north by Beyla. Pergunnah Beyla is bounded, west by Luckna; north by Thuttea Tirwa, &c., pergunnahs of Furruckabad; east by Russoolabad, zillah Cawnpoor; and south Phuppoond. The former contains 230 khalisa mouzahs and one maafee village, Luchnumpoor, which have been formed into 166 muhals. Beyla comprizes 238 mouzahs forming 202 muhals.

No. of mouzahs and muhals.

5th. The following is a statement of their respective areas.

AREA IN ACRES.

Pergunnah.	Total.	Minhay, Barren, Maafee &c.,	Malgoozaree.				
			Cultivated.	Newly abandoned.	Total of the two.	Culturable waste.	Total.
Phuppoond,	131721	52937	60010	16264	76274	2510	78784
Beyla, ...	165468	75389	67860	16800	84660	5419	90079

Soil and general features.

In fertility of soil, and description of crop, these two pergunnahs are superior to the rest of the district. In Phuppoond, with exception of the tract lying along the Seyngur nuddee, its southern boundary, which is generally light and ill-irrigated, the land is of a rich, firm quality, with abundant means of irrigation from kucha wells. A good supply of water is usually obtained at depths varying from 50 cubits on the southern side to 25 on the northern boundary. The same description of soil pervades Beyla in which the lighter lands are even rarer than in Phuppoond. Water is still nearer the surface varying from 40 to 12 cubits. The percentage of irrigation is, in Phuppoond 51, and in Beyla 48, according to the purlaul returns. This is below the average of some of the other pergunnahs, which I attribute to the fact of greater care and more efficient checks upon exaggeration having been adopted in the examination of the returns of these. The capabilities of irrigation are certainly not equalled, much less exceeded, by any

Irrigation.

other pergunnah. In both, there are large plains of bare oossur land, and much jhabur or flooded land, especially in Beyla.

This jhabur has not been noticed, in other pergunnahs, but is so prevalent in these districts as to call for a distinct classification. It is applied to an inferior, hard description of land, which is usually flooded, in the rains, and remaining under water for some time admits of the culture of a coarse rice. If not flooded, it produces nothing, or at most a poor crop of the coarser rubbee grains, and the rice is often lost by the water drying before it ripens. Some inferiority of soil marks the course of the Rinde Nuddee in Beyla.

Crops. 6th. The following statement exhibits the proportion per cent of the products most generally cultivated

Pergunnah.	Rubee.					Kureef.						
	Wheat.	Barley.	* Behjur and + Goojey.	Gram.	Tobacco, Opium, &c.	Pulse.	Cotton.	Sugar.	Indigo.	Rice.	Jowar.	Bajra.
* Behjur, barley and gram mixed.												
† Goojey, wheat and barley mixed.												
Phuppoond,...	9	10	10	13	1	1	16	5	1	1	25	7
Beyla, ...	12	12	8	14	1	0	11	6	0	2	26	6
												2

in which the prevalence of the crops requiring a strong soil and irrigation over bajra and pulse, the growth of lighter and unirrigated lands is sufficiently apparent.

7th. Several minor streams traverse these pergunnahs. The chief one, the Rinde, enters at the northern side of Beyla, and passing into Phuppoond, flows out on its eastern side into Cawnpore. It is joined, in its course, by the Paorra Nulla and Ahneyea, both of which enter Beyla from the west. There is a small stream called the Pandwa on the N. Eastern extremity of Beyla. All these streams dry up early in the cold weather, except the Rinde, which maintains its stagnant water until the hot season. They yield no benefit in their passage, but generally injure, by rendering unlevel the adjoining lands. The largest stream, the Seyngur, separates Phuppoond from Ooreya and attains a considerable size toward the further end of its course. The ravines, into which the adjacent country is cut up, are inferior only to those of the Jumna, greatly impairing the adjoining lands of either pergunnah, and impeding the means of communication by wheeled vehicles.

Streams.

Rinde.

Ahneyea.

Paorra Nulla.

Pandwa.

Seyngur.

Distinction of soil into classes. 8th. The same classification of soil, as I have elsewhere described, has been adopted in these pergunnahs, viz. into Barra, Munjha, Burreh and Abee, to which a fourth, Jhabur, has been added. The subjoined table exhibits the several proportions of each.

Table shewing the proportion per cent of each class of soil.

<i>Pergunnah.</i>	<i>Barra.</i>	<i>Munjha.</i>	<i>Burreh.</i>	<i>Abee.</i>	<i>Jhabur.</i>
Phuppoond, ..	7	10	77	2	4
Beyla, ...	9	12	67	4	8

Distinction of villages into classes. The villages of either pergunnah have further been distinguished into 3 classes, without reference to topographical position, and marked I., II. and III. in the statements 3.

Markets. 9th. There is little commerce carried on through Beyla and Phuppoond, nor any local manufactures that deserve notice. The chief market in the neighbourhood, is Ooreya; Phuppoond itself is the only town in that pergunnah, and has been fearfully depopulated by the famine. Its bazaar is small, the bulk of the inhabitants being Kayths and Musulmans who support themselves by service. In Beyla, Kooderkote, Rooroo Gunge, Sehor and Beyla, each contain very limited bazaars.

Castes of the proprietary classes and ryots. 10th. In Phuppoond, the proprietary classes are mainly, 1st, Kayths of Phuppoond, who are divided into two tribes, Oonaya and Sribostum. The former possessed many estates; among others, the talooqua Gumnamon and half Dowlutpoor, but have, with few exceptions, become ruined, and lost them. The latter still own many villages; the chief of the tribe, Bahader Sing, being proprietor of the talooqua Dehgaon. 2ndly. On the N. W. side, Rajpoots of the Bumragore, and Chummurgore castes. 3rdly. East and North, in the villages which belonged to the talooqua of Jooa and Sehor, a mixed proprietary of Brahmins and Seyngur Rajpoots generally prevails. In Beyla, with exception of the talooqua, Beyla owned by Kuchwaha Rajpoots, and the villages about Kooderkote at the north-western extremity by Brahmins. The great mass of the proprietors of the soil are Seyngur Rajpoots. The head of this tribe is the Raja of Rooroo, and the families residing in Bhickra and Koorsee bear respectively the honorary titles of Roy and Rawut.

A few villages, at the south-eastern and about Yacoobpoor, are owned by Gehlate Rajpoots.

The following statement exhibits the prevailing castes into which the population is divided.

CASTES.	PHUPPOOND.			BEYLA.		
	Agricultural	Non-agricultural.	Total.	Agri-cultural	Non-agricultural.	Total.
Brahmins, ...	5,154	1,416	6,570	6,352	2,354	8,706
Rajpoots, ...	2,513	315	2,828	7,113	617	7,730
Mahajuns, ...	519	606	1,165	1,001	1,574	2,575
Kayths, ...	431	975	1,406	395	565	960
Kachees, ...	1,155	443	1,598	3,066	1,029	4,095
Chummars, ...	1,548	2,186	2,734	2,713	3,274	5,987
Hujjams, ...	416	526	942	506	1,046	1,552
Lohars, ...	303	238	541	254	390	644
Telees, ...	407	378	785	428	596	1,024
Lodhees, ...	1,653	606	2,259	2,530	809	3,339
Aheers, ...	2,074	558	2,632	3,753	836	4,589
Guddureas, ...	1,151	274	1,425	1,124	426	1,550
Bunnias, ...	437	1,644	1,481	351	1,773	2,124
Kuhars, ...	415	315	730	989	1,060	2,049
Moosulmen, ...	177	1,637	1,814	362	617	979
Burhies, ...	221	279	500	466	512	978
Koomars, ...	209	208	417	525	756	1,281
Dhoonuahs, ...	88	290	378	102	537	639
Bhaats, ...	152	107	259	262	273	535
Fuckéers, ...	54	342	396	58	214	272
Sonars, ...	70	370	440	185	610	795
Korees, ...	150	1,163	1,318	126	1,071	1,197
Dhannoohs, ...	295	641	936	291	994	1,285
Miscellaneous, ...	709	1,745	2,454	793	2,022	2,815
Total, ...	20,502	16,973	37,475	33,745	23,955	57,700

The people of these pergunnahs bear rather a bad character in matters of Police. Dacoities, especially in years of scarcity, used to be very prevalent. These offences, are, however, mostly confined to the lower castes, though no doubt connived at by the land-holders. Under a reduced pressure of revenue, it is to be hoped they will be less frequent.

11th. The population of Phuppoond was found, by a census made in 1838-39, to amount to 37,475 souls; which, to an area of 206 square miles, gives a rate

Census.

of 182 persons to the square mile. In Beyla, the population being 57,700, and the area 259 square miles, the rate per square mile is 223. It is probably below the real average.

Tenures.

12th. The tenures of land are mostly zemindarry. Bhyacharee and putteedarry scarcely existing. But in consequence of the great extension of the talooqdarry system, I found them generally in a very unsatisfactory and uncertain state. In the large talooquas, Rooroo and

In talooquas, Rooroo and Sehor.

Sehor, and the minor ones of Jooa and Dowlutpoor, of which the Talooqdar's title had been acquired, by the state, the adjustment of the tenures added much to the labour of settlement. Regarding the first Rooroo, my sentiments and the result of my enquiries have already been laid before you, in my letter, No. 339, dated the 9th December last, and statement accompanying; and in conformity with the orders of the Board, No. 41, dated the 9th February last, communicated with yours, No. 70, of date the 25th idem.

● Arrangements for the farmer.

The village communities have been admitted to engage as proprietors for 31 mouzahs of the talooqua, and the remaining 30, which have been declared the property of the Rooroo Raj, have been leased in Farm for a period of 15 years, subject to a talooqdarry allowance, amounting to Rs. 4,249, for the benefit of the Rajah of Rooroo. Vide my letter, No. 123, dated the 17th August last.

Ditto for the villages of Sehor.

13th. The system pursued in adjusting the proprietary tenures in the talooquas Sehor, Dowlutpoor, and Jooa, which were acquired by Government by purchase at auction sale for arrear of revenue, is the same as that prescribed for the villages of talooqua Lubooa in Mynpoorie and Duleepnugger, &c., of this district; and was expressly authorized by the Board's orders, No. 37, dated the 5th February 1841, viz.—Parties establishing a title have been recognized proprietors, upon making payment of the proportionate share of the arrear of the talooqua. The remaining mouzahs to which no right has been admitted will, it is presumed, be brought to sale, and have been leased intermediately in farm for different periods according to their several conditions.

Recovery of the talooqdarry balance from the village occupants.

The recovery of the talooqdarry balance has been attended, especially in pergunnah Beyla, with the greatest difficulty; and formed a great obstacle to my progress. This has mainly arisen from the great impoverishment of the classes now restored to property, but also in Beyla from the prevalence of the Seyugur tribe, and the consequent absence of that rivalry and competition which exists between opposite castes. My letter, No. 91, dated the 24th June last, has already explain-

In Phuppoond.

In Beyla, villages noticed against which there is much balance unpaid.

there are still heavy

* Subhud, Koorrea, Thoolpea, Dhoopcuray, Rutgaon, Singee, Seora, Jagoopoor, Goora.

Biswadarree settlements.

14th. After disposing of all the claims set up by the village occupants in talooquas Beyla and Dehgaon, 2 villages, Gylee and Siryanwan, were withdrawn from the former muhal and settled in biswadarree, subject to a talooqdarry allowance of Rs. 18 per cent; and from the latter, Dehgaon, 4 villages, Buheenon, Bunpoorapoor, Puprupoor and Roorwa, at a talooqdarry allowance of Rs. 15 per cent, upon the gross assets. Vide my letter, No. 348, dated the 31st December last.

Former fiscal history.

15th. In looking back at the former fiscal history of these pergunnahs, the only manner of arriving at any satisfactory conclusion, is by reviewing separately the two distinct talooquas of Rooroo and Sehor; the smaller talooquas and miscellaneous villages, of either pergunnah, can be treated together. 1st. *Rooroo*. From the first to the last settlement of this talooqua, the assessment underwent considerable reduction. The first jumma, when it included $34\frac{3}{4}$ mouzahs, being Rs. 54,668, and the fourth and last, including $35\frac{1}{4}$ mouzahs, Rs. 50,777,—when not wilfully mismanaged, the assessment was paid with ease. The nikasse collections were ascertained, when under kham management, to exceed Rs. 72,000, proving the pressure of the revenue not to be severe. The lengthened litigation under which this talooqua changed hands, and finally was declared the property of the state, has formed the subject of so much previous correspondence, that it need not be here repeated. It was finally summarily settled in detail by the Collector in the beginning of 1246, F. S., at an aggregate jumma of Rs. 53,154. The assessment stood well, and most of the villages were found in fair condition. 2d. *Talooqua Sehor*. The assessment of the 1st and 2d settlements was Rs. 145,251 of 158 mouzahs, 15 biswas, which was raised by the 3d settlement to Rs. 159,251, and by the 4th, to Rs. 175,201. In 1238 and 1239, F. S., $8\frac{1}{4}$ mouzahs were withdrawn from the talooqua under the proceedings of Regulation VII. of 1822, bearing a jumma of Rs. 12,899, by which the jumma of the talooqua

was reduced to Rs. 162,301. It was finally brought to sale for an arrear of Rs. 55,991, on account of 1245, F. S., and purchased by Government for 10 rupees. While there is no doubt that the succeeding enhancements of revenue reduced the average profits of the zemindar below what is now regarded to be their fair amount, viz. one third; yet, on the other hand, it is clear that the profit enjoyed by Chundun Sing was very large. His ultimate ruin is attributable, partly to his having divided his large estate among connections, who enjoyed a large share of the profits, and failed him in the hour of need—and partly to his having by his own profuse expenditure—by the large increase suddenly demanded from him at the 4th settlement—and loss sustained in the bad seasons of 1241, F. S., and later years, become so inextricably involved, as to compel him to forestal the rents of the coming year, to make good the revenue of the past. It is but justice to him, however, to state that his revenue was usually paid with great punctuality, and that, though his collections from the talooqua were very large, they were managed with consummate skill, so that he was generally revered and respected by all, but his own tribe, who never could forgive his sudden rise to power and authority over them. From the best information that I could obtain, his family is now left in poor circumstances. The villages of the talooqua were summarily assessed by the Collector late in 1246, F. S., at a russudee jumma, aggregating in 1248, F. S., rupees 1,83,525. Several villages remained kham from the want of a farming offer. Msny of them

* Bhonuckpoor, 1	Jusuwanpoor, 15	broke down in 1247, in which year
Khoupoor, ..	Khoeyla, ...	the balance was very heavy; and
Kootubpoor, ..	Kurheyee, ..	the more serious consequences
Jeyubpoor, ..	Gopalpoor, ..	that would have resulted from
Mudhooapoor, 5	Saleypoer, ..	the enhanced demand, on account
Bheanpoor, ..	Ph. Bhowany, 20	of 1248, F. S., were averted
Kunnqwtee, ..	Guddunpoor, ..	by the revision of settlement,
Muoneyee, ..	Doarkapoor, ..	But the chief over-assessment
Luckyamow, ..	Muharajpoor, ..	lay in the detached villages of
Dhunpoor, .. 10	Khuzzeepoor, ..	Phuppoond, especially those settled
Moondee, ...	Goojreepoor, ..	under Regulation VII. 1822,
Sha Alumpoor, ..	Nugra (10 bs.)	viz. 26* in Phuppoond and 4†
Doondahon, ..	Turf Ruttan-	in Beyla. The extraordinary
Bissaikpoor, ..	tal, ... 26	reductions in assessment which
† Harchundpoor, 1	Duddoo Suraz, 0	have been necessary in many of
Julalpoor, .. 0	Burkussy, ... 4	these will not fail to be observed.

Exhibits statements of comparative assessments and of demands, receipts and balances of 3 pergunnahs united.

16th. The subjoined statements shew the 1st, the comparative results of the succeeding settlements of both pergunnahs united, (a proportionate deduction being made for Chupta, a

village of Sehor transferred to Ooreya) and the second, the demand, collections, and balance for the past 20 years.

SETTLEMENT.	Average jumma.	1st Settlement.		2nd Sett.		3rd Sett.		4th Sett.		5th Sett.	
		Increase.	Decrease.	Increase.	Decrease.	Increase.	Decrease.	Increase.	Decrease.	Increase.	Decrease.
1st Settlement from 1210 to '12,	412814	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2nd ditto from 1213 to '15, ...	398089	0	14725	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3rd ditto from 1216 to '19, ...	435682	22868	0	37593	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4th ditto from 1220 to '24, ...	446587	33773	0	48498	0	10905	0	0	0	0	0
5th ditto from 1225 to '29, ...	447802	34988	0	49713	0	12120	0	1215	0	0	0
Present jumma,	452339	39525	0	54250	0	16657	0	5752	0	4537	0

Statement of demand, collection, and balance for the last 20 years ending with 1246, F. S., of the 2 pergunnahs Beyla and Phuppoond together, exclusive of Chupta transferred to Ooreya.

Year.	Demand.	Collections.	Balance.
1228	443,174	443,174	"
1229	439,557	439,557	"
1230	446,008	446,008	"
1231	446,143	446,143	"
1232	446,370	446,370	"
1233	449,069	449,069	"
1234	449,651	449,651	"
1235	451,621	451,621	"
1236	451,621	451,621	"
1237	451,975	451,975	"
1238	452,264	452,264	"
1239	453,672	453,672	"
1240	453,672	453,672	"
1241	451,980	451,980	"
1242	452,240	452,240	"
1243	452,340	452,340	"
1244	452,340	387,534	64,806
1245	452,340	132,067	320,273
1246	452,340	346,981	105,359
1247	452,340	387,703	64,637
Average.	450,036	422,282	27,754

Notices their condition when brought under settlement.

17th. The condition of both pergunnahs, with exception of the villages of talooquas Roo-roo and Dehgaon, (the flourishing state of which latter reflects great credit on the zemindar,) was, when they came under settlement, highly deplorable. The people were depressed and impoverished in the extreme, the villages generally in a lamentable state of desertion, and one-fifth of the cultivated area abandoned. This state of things is sufficiently accounted for in the detached villages, by the excessive rate of assessment, and the overwhelming severity of the famine. But the pressure of the revenue throughout talooqua Sehor, having been less severe, it is necessary to explain: 1st. That, under the talooqdar's management, the agriculturists lived from hand to mouth, depending every year upon the tucavee advances made by himself or his under farmers. 2ndly. That in the famine year, in which the talooqua was brought to the hammer, and those immediately preceding it, his own necessities, as well as the prospect of early deprivation, induced Chundun Sing to press his collections to the utmost; and, lastly, while the settlement of the Government demand on account of the succeeding year, 1246, was delayed until the season for cultivation was nearly gone, by the assessment imposed by the Collector was not sufficiently moderate. A comparison, indeed, of the summary assessment for 1248, F. S., with the former jumma, shews an increase of no less than 21,224 rupees.

18th. The former jumma of pergunnahs Phuppoond and Beyla, as now remodelled, may be stated at Rs. 220,415 and Rs. 231,924 respectively; giving an average rate on malgoozarry area of Rs. 2 12 9 on the former, and Rs. 2 9 3 on the latter. The proposed assessment, decrease of revenue, russudee reduction for the first year, and average malgoozarry area rate are exhibited in the annexed statement.

PERGUNNAH.	Jumma of each year.					Reduction on the 1st year's jumma.	Reduction on the kamil assessment.	Rate on malgoozarree area.
	1249.	1250.	1251.	1252.	1253.			
Phuppoond.	173,816	182,785	187,881	189,708	189,768	46,599	30,647	2 6 6
Beylak.	184,652	205,473	210,605	211,578	211,610	47,582	20,544	2 5 7

A more detailed comparison is afforded by the following statement:

DIVISION.	Former jumma.	Kamil revised jumma.	Increase	Decrease.
Talooqua Sehor exclusive of the villages transferred to Ooreya, ...	159,522	145,000	„	14,522
Rooroo, ...	50,777	48,291	„	2,486
Remaining villages of Beyla and Phuppoond, ...	242,040	208,087	„	33,953
Total	452,339	401,378	„	50,961

19th. It must be observed that the increase of assets obtained by the resumption of maafee is small, amounting in Phuppoond to 238 acres of registered, and 2,600 acres of unregistered maafee, estimated to yield a revenue of Rs. 7,401; and, in Beyla, to 40 acres of registered, and 3,187 acres of unregistered lakhiraje, of which the estimated revenue is Rs. 7,579: total of the two, rupees 14,980. The maafee land of either description, released by the settlement proceedings, is as follows:—

Maafee lands released by settlement proceedings.

PERGUN-NAH.	LAND RELEASED IN ACRES.		
	Registered maafee not exceeding 10 beegahs.	Unregistered maafee released to village servants	Total.
Phuppoond.	216	4,139	4,355
Beyla.	44	5,067	5,111

On the other hand, the increased liabilities from road fund and chowkeedarry are heavy. The former, in Phuppoond, amounts to Rs. 1,883, and, in Beyla, to Rs. 2,101. The chowkeedarry money payments, and rent of land assignments are, in Phuppoond, Rs. 8,891; and in Beyla, Rs. 7,204: total Rs. 16,095, of which two thirds or Rs. 10,730 must be considered as a new impost, making, with the road fund, a total of Rs. 14,714, being Rs. 3½ per cent upon the total revised assessment.

Rent rates. 20th. The same rent rates, with the exception of Jhabur, on which the Phuppoond rates are a little higher, were assumed for each class of villages of both pergunnahs, and are the following :—

CLASS.	Barra.		Munjha.		Burreh.		Lately abandoned.		Abee.	Jhabur.
	Irrigated.	Unirrigd.	Irrigated.	Unirrigd.	Irrigated.	Unirrigd.	Irrigated.	Unirrigd.		
Phuppoond. Beyla.	1st Class,	9 0 6 0 6	6 4 8 4	8 3 0 3	6 2 4 3 15	2 10				
Phuppoond. Beyla.	2d Class,	5 4 3 8 3	10 2 8 2	10 1 12 2	0 1 5 2 5	1 6				
Phuppoond. Beyla.	3d Class,	4 8 3 0 3	2 2 2 2	2 1 6 1 10	1 1 2 0	1 0				
						0 14				

From which the revenue rates were reduced, by the usual subtraction of rupees 33½ per cent as in the annexed table.

CLASS.		Barra.		Munjha.		Burreh.		Lately abandoned.		Abee.	Jhabur.										
		Irrigated.	Unirrigd.	Irrigated.	Unirrigd.	Irrigated.	Unirrigd.	Irrigated.	Unirrigd.												
Phuppoond. Beyla.	1st Class,...	6	0	4	0	4	4	3	0	3	0	2	0	2	4	1	8	2	10	1	12
Phuppoond. Beyla.	2d Class, ..	5	4	3	8	3	10	2	8	2	10	1	12	2	0	1	5	2	5	1	6
Phuppoond. Beyla.	3d Class, ...	4	8	3	0	3	2	2	2	2	1	6	1	10	1	1	2	0	0	1	0
																				0	14

In biswadarry settlements where the talooqdarry allowance has been fixed at Rs. 18 per cent, the deduction from the rent rates is 43. When the former is 15 per cent, the deduction made is Rs. 40.

Settlement. 21st. The settlement of Phuppoond came off on the 11th and 12th of November, and that of Beyla on the 30th of December, and the jummas were generally accepted with readiness. Some time elapsed before they were finally completed, owing to the delay in the realization of

Farming settlements.
for recusancy for
mismanagement.

* Toorkeepoor.

† Jugjuwunpoor.

the proportionate talooqdarry area and outstanding balances; and in several instances, I found reason to modify the assessment first fixed. In Phuppoond, one mouzah* has been farmed for recusancy, and one† under the provisions of Section 4, Regulation II. of 1826.

Furnishes statement
of kists.

22nd. The following table exhibits the kists into which the revenue has been divided.

PERGUNNAH.	RUBBEE.			KHUREEF.		
	1st May.	1st June.	Total.	15th Novr.	15th Decr.	Total.
	As. P.	As. P.	As. P.	As. P.	As. P.	As. P.
Phuppoond, ..	4 0	3 11½	7 11½	4 0½	4 0	8 0½
Beyla, .. .	4 0	4 0	8 0	4 0	4 0	8 0
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Phuppoond,	47,420	46,969	94,389	47,905	47,464	95,379
Beyla, .	52,903	52,902	105,805	52,903	52,902	105,805

Khetbut tenure.

23rd. The Khetbut tenure is of very frequent occurrence in these pergunnahs, having been found to exist in 50 mouzahs of Phuppoond and 70 of Beyla.

Proceeds to notice
pergunnah Ooreya,

Boundaries.

Area.

24th. I proceed to notice the pergunnah Ooreya, and first its boundaries, which are, westward the Seyngur nuddee which divides it from Phuppoond, and part pergunnahs Mungulpoor and Secundra; Bidaspoor of zillah Cawnpore. Its area is as follows:—

AREA IN ACRES.

Total Area.	Minhay Barren.	Malgoozaree.				
		Cultivated.	Newly abandoned.	Total of the two.	Culturable waste.	Total.
1,49,555	50,975	83,729	12,184	95,913	2,667	98,580

*			
No.	Uslee Mouzah.	No.	Dakhilee Mouzah.
1	Meyee.	1	Nuzra Nazimpoor.
2	Seholee.	2	Kubrolee.
3	Qusba Bapurpoor.	3	Chuk Khagoon.
4	Beejulpoor.	4	Eckjhurra.
5	Atsoo.	5	Moyunuddunpoor.
6	Bowayn.	6	Khanpoor.
„	Ditto.	7	Purroa.
7	Dhunoopoor.	8	Gureebdostpoor.
8	Kesheepoor.	9	Ayma Kasheepoor.
9	Meynh.	10	Rangoon.
10	Mulgowan.	11	Dasehpoor.
11	Ayana.	12	Ismaleepoor.
„	Ditto.	13	Futehpoor.
12	Bullowwar.	14	Jeejulpoor.
13	Soorjunpoor.	15	Bijoollee.
14	Doorbaspoor Kalun.	16	Doorbespoor Khoord.
15	Suleyaa.	17	Daoodpoor.
16	Sheykoopoor.	18	Zenepoor.
17	Amroota.	19	Paykpore.
„	Ditto.	20	Gungrolee.
„	Ditto.	21	Nureepoor.
18	Ajunpoor.	22	Peepree.
19	Bumourpoor.	23	Jarrua.
20	Bhunseyn.	24	Adreyaa.
21	Purheya.	25	Heshumpore.
22	Punhur.	26	Heesapoor.
23	Churolee.	27	Newada.
24	Rampoor.	28	Khodapoor.
„	Ditto.	29	Mohumudpoor.
25	Roorooa.	30	Chundpoor.
26	Sahubda.	31	Aditpoor.
27	Buhadurpoor.	32	Angooteea.
28	Mahoolee.	33	Bijoollee.
„	Ditto.	34	Jogee Julalpoor.
29	Kodilpoor.	35	Shoumpoor.
30	Muhahulpoor.	36	Aslapoor.
31	Moonsookpoor.	37	Puttee Muhanund.
32	Nugra.	38	Nuda Kheyra.
„	Ditto.	39	Humalpoor.
33	Kookooatra.	40	Koomreyea.
34	Bhukeypoor.	41	Shuzadpoor.
35	Qusba Shuzoonpoor.	42	Abadee Shuzoonpoor.

It contains one, maafee mouzah, Burreypoor, released by decrees of the Judges of Cawnpoor, and 284 khalion mouzahs which have been formed into 170 muhals. Besides this number, many minute dakhilee mouzahs were, during the progress of the boundary demarcation, separately marked off, and were in consequence separately surveyed and mapped. They are enumerated in the margin,* and as their distinct assessment would only have increased the labor and detail of settlement, and added to the volume of papers without any corresponding benefit, I have again included them in the parent mouzahs, and treated the whole as one. A remark has, in every case, been appended to the village survey map, to prevent error.

25th. In soil and general features, this pergunnah strongly resembles the ghar of Luckna. The land is productive, but generally light. It is of very inferior quality throughout the whole kurka or Jumna tract, on the one side; while a marked inferiority, though neither so great, or so general, pervades the villages situate on the opposite boundary bordering on the Seyngur. The best soil occupies the centre of the pergunnah, though sometimes found upon the Seyngur. There are no streams; very little oossur land, and a small proportion of the Jumna teer or kuchar. Irrigation is very limited, being only 18 per cent, and,

having been carefully examined, may be depended upon. The villages in the centre, and along the northern side, are best supplied with irrigation. In the kurka, the water is very scarce, and at a great depth from the surface. The deficiency of this invaluable element is the main bar to the prosperity of Ooreya.

Products.

26th. The following table exhibits the percentage proportion of each description of crop. The sugar-cane grown in the villages on the western side, which is denominated Nukulputtee, (the centre being termed Shigoonpoor, and the eastern end Ooreya Khanpoor,) is noted for its superior saccharine qualities; but, generally, the inferior products prevail.

<i>Rubee.</i>					<i>Khurreef.</i>					
Wheat.	Barley.	Behjur.	Gram.	Total.	Sugar.	Cotton.	Jowar.	Bajru.	Mote and Pulse.	Total.
3	3	18	21	45	1	14	16	22	2	55

Distinction of pergunnah into classes.

27th. The marked inferiority of the kurka villages compelled me to separate the tract, so named, from the rest of the pergunnah, which is denominated Batun. In each division, the villages have been distinguished into two classes, without reference to position, making in all four classes. In the statement 3, the degree of this Batun mouzah is indicated by the numbers 1 and 2, while the kurka

Of soil into classes.

villages are further marked with a K. The soil is classified into barra, munjha, burreh and abee; and in the kurka, also into kucha and teer.

Markets.

28th. The only market of any size in the pergunnah, is the town of Ooreya. There are small markets also at Surroy Anuntoun, and Ojeetmull.

No peculiar local manufactures demand notice.

Manufactures.

Traffic.

There is much traffic carried on along the high road from Cawnpore and Secundra to Etawah, which passes through the length of this pergunnah.

Proprietary castes.

29th. The chief proprietary caste in Ooreya is that of Brahmins, of which there are two principal tribes, the Muha and Sunghin; distinguished by the appellation of Chowdries. The former hold many villages in Nukulputty and Shuzoonpoor, and the latter in Ooreya Khanpoor.

Prevailing castes of the entire population.

There are many Rajpoots, especially of the Seyngur tribe along the Jumna. The greater portion of the tract adjacent to that river is, however, owned by the Rajah of Bhurrey in pergunnah Janibrast, who is a Seyngur. The subjoined statement of the prevailing castes of the population has been prepared from a census made in 1838-1839.

Castes.	Number of Inhabitants.		Total.
	Agricultural.	Non-Agricultural.	
Brahmins, ...	6336	2355	8691
Rajpoots, ...	3995	556	4551
Kayths, ...	435	261	696
Mahajuns, ...	793	1703	2496
Mussulmen, ...	314	1154	1468
Aheers, ...	1241	621	1862
Lodhees, ...	1133	313	1446
Hujjams, ...	731	641	1372
Gudureeas, ...	641	306	947
Koomars, ...	209	263	472
Lohars, ...	166	250	416
Burhies, ...	194	324	518
Tehlees, ...	174	368	542
Korees, ...	71	845	916
Kuhars, ...	686	393	1079
Fakeers, ...	193	562	755
Dhánooks, ...	194	504	698
Chummars, ...	1439	2140	3579
Kachees, ...	1093	366	1459
Miscellaneous, ...	973	1624	2597
Total, ...	21,011	15,549	26,560

General rate persquare mile.

The area of the pergunnah being 234 square miles, there results a rate of 156 persons to the square mile.

Tenures.

Zemindaree.
Bhyachara.
Pottedaree.

30th. The zemindaree tenure prevails throughout Ooreya, with few Bhyachara Pottedaree exceptions; and they were generally

found in a more healthy and natural state than in other pergunnahs, which has rendered little interference necessary.

Their more natural and healthy condition. Indeed the main labour in preparing the detailed papers, has been the deciding on the very numerous putteedarree claims that were brought forward. The only talooqua is that, now termed Ayana, belonging to the Bhurreyh Raja. One village*

* Kowardeypoor. has, by the present proceedings, been withdrawn from the Raja's management, and settled in biswadarree with the occupants, subject to a talooqdaree allowance of Rupees 18 per cent, on the gross assets. For the rest, the Raja has been admitted to engage as zemindar. In several of these, there exist proprietary Seyngur communities, but as they laid no

claim to property, they have merely been recorded as cultivators. The 6 villages noted in the margin, and held in zemindarree by Raja Muheeput Sah of Jugumunpoor in the adjoining Jalown territory, deserve notice.

These were first settled in zemindarree with the village occupants, at whose request, attested before the Collector, a mutation of names took place at the second settlement in favour of the Rajah, who has since held. Several of these original proprietors now reclaimed their villages, assigning various reasons for their former resignation of property, but their claims have been rejected. It must, though, be observed, that the villages are greatly neglected by the Rajah, who latterly has been a constant defaulter: and it is highly desirable to get rid of his title, by sale, in case of future default. The only mouzahs belonging to

Villages the property of Government. Government are Chupta and Poorwa Dohree acquired at the general auction sale of the Sehor talooqua, which have been restored to the village occupants on payment of proportionate talooqdaree balance; and Ghazeepoor separately purchased on account of Government, which, under the Board's orders, has been leased in farm for 5 years and reserved for future sale.

Fiscal history. 31st. Ooreya, until the recent remodeling of the Etawah and adjoining districts, always was attached to the Cawnpoor zillah. Its fiscal history will be best exhibited by the following comparative table of assessments, and statement of demand, collections, and balance for the last 20 years.

SETTLEMENT.	Average Juma.	1st Sett.		2nd Sett.		3rd Sett.		4th Sett.	
		Increase.	Decrease.	Increase.	Decrease.	Increase.	Decrease.	Increase.	Decrease.
1st Settlement.	204523	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2d Settlement.	202461	0	2062	0	0	0	0	0	0
3d Settlement.	208307	3784	0	5846	0	0	0	0	0
4th Settlement.	208220	3697	0	5759	0	0	87	0	0
5th Ditto. extended to present term.	208695	4172	0	6234	0	388	0	475	0

Statement of Demand, Collection, and Balance.

Year.	Demand.	Collection.	Balance.
1228	202,441	202,191	250
1229	202,441	201,935	506
1230	202,441	202,191	250
1231	202,441	201,926	515
1232	202,441	201,945	496
1233	202,441	201,962	479
1234	202,441	202,191	250
1235	202,441	202,191	250
1236	202,441	202,191	250
1237	202,441	202,191	250
1238	202,441	202,191	250
1239	208,120	207,870	250
1240	207,970	207,770	200
1241	207,970	207,770	200
1242	207,970	207,770	200
1243	208,695	208,695	"
1244	208,695	207,566	1,129
1245	208,695	65,127	143,568
1246	208,695	181,922	26,773
1247	208,695	194,800	13,895
Average.	205,153	195,670	9,483

Its condition is better than that of most other pergunnahs, so much so, indeed, as to give rise to an impression among many of the native Revenue Officers, that the assessment admitted of increase. Careful enquiry satisfied me of the error of such opinion. The villages of the Butun were generally found to be in fair condition, and the pressure of the revenue moderate; but, throughout the kurka and wherever means of irrigation were deficient, I found the villages so broken and the land-holders so impoverished, as to render permanent reduction necessary.

Former jumma.

32nd. The former jumma of the pergunnahs, (including the proportionate share of revenue of Chupta and Poorwa-Dohree,) and rate on malgoozarree area are exhibited in the following statement contrasted with the revised assessment. The russudee abatement on it for the first few years and general reduction on former jumma, with the malgoozarree area rate, are also indicated.

Former assess- ment.		Proposed Assessment.					Rate on mal- goozarree area.	Reduction on the 1st year of settlement.	Reduction on the kamil jumma.
Jumma.	Rate on mal- goozarree area.	Jumma of each year.							
		1249.	1250.	1251.	1252.	Kamil. 1253.			
208,695	2 1 5	184,343	190,750	193,381	194,223	194,253	1 15 6	24,352	14,442

Notices the increased assets from resumed maafee.

33rd. The increase of assets obtained by the resumption of maafee land, is the following: of registered maafee 529 acres, of unregistered ditto 3,470 acres, total 3,999 acres, the estimated revenue of which, by the average pergunnah rate, is Rs. 7,774. The following table exhibits the lakhiraje released by the present settlement proceedings:—

LAND RELEASED IN ACRES.

Registered tenures not exceeding 10 Bee-gahs each.	Unregistered tenures released to village servants.	Total.
50	3,291	3,341

On the other hand, the increase of liability from the new Increased liability charges of road fund and police are not from Chowkeedary light, viz. Road fund Rs. 1,929, and money and Road Fund. payments and rent of land assignments to police Rs. 8,290, of which about two-thirds or Rs. 5,527 may be viewed as a new imposition, which, with the road fund, makes a total additional charge of Rs. 7,456, being about Rs. 4 per cent on the revised jumma.

Rent & revenue rates. 34th. The following rent rates were assumed:—

Division.	Class.	Burra.		Munjeh.		Burreh.		Lately abandoned.		Kuchar.		Teer.	Abee.
		Irrigated.	Unirrigated.	Irrigated.	Unirrigated.	Irrigated.	Unirrigated.	Irrigated.	Unirrigated.	Irrigated.	Unirrigated.		
Baton.	1st Class.	8	7 6	0 6	0 4	8 4	5 3	3 3	3 2	7	"	"	3 15
	2nd Do.	6	12 5	4 5	4 3	12 3	12 2	10 2	10 1	14	"	"	3 0
Kurka.	1st Do.	6	0 4	8 4	8 3	6 3	6 2	7 2	7 1	12 6	5 4	2 10	4 3 0
	2nd Do.	5	4 4	2 4	2 3	0 2	10 1	0 1	8 0	12	4 8	1 8 4	2 2 4

From which, less subtraction of Rupees 33-5-4 per cent, the subjoined revenue rates were deduced.

Division.	Class.	Burra.		Munjeh.		Burreh.		Lately abandoned		Kuchar.		Teer.	Abee.
		Irrigated.	Unirrigated.	Irrigated.	Unirrigated.	Irrigated.	Unirrigated.	Irrigated.	Unirrigated.	Irrigated.	Unirrigated.		
Baton.	1st Class.	5	10 4	0 4	0 3	0 2	14 2	2 2	2 1	10	"	"	2 10
	2nd Do.	4	8 3	8 3	8 2	8 2	8 1	12 1	12 1	4	"	"	2 0
Kurka.	1st Do.	4	0 3	0 3	0 2	4 2	4 1	10 1	10 1	3 3	8 1	12 3	8 2 0
	2nd Do.	3	8 2	12 2	12 2	0 1	12 1	0 1	0 0	8 3	0 1	0 2	12 1 8

35th. The settlement of the pergunnah came off on the 26th January, with two refusals in the cases of Amnowta and Malik-poor. In the former, I saw grounds for further reduction, and the proprietors of the latter acceded to my terms. In no case, therefore, has it been necessary to farm a village for recusancy.

* Pürkhotumpoor (10 leased in farm under the provisions of Section 4, Regulation II. of 1826. biswas.)

36th. The distribution of the jumma into the rubbee and khureef kists is exhibited in the following table:—

RUBBEE.			KHUREEF.		
1st May.	1st June.	Total.	15th Nov.	15th Dec.	Total.
As. P. 3 9	As. P. 3 11	As. P. 7 8	As. P. 4 1	As. P. 4 3	As. P. 8 4
Rupees. 45,674	Rupees. 48,104	Rupees. 93,778	Rupees. 49,023	Rupees. 51,452	Rupees. 100,475

Khetbut tenures.

37th. The Khetbut tenures has been found to exist only in 29 mouzahs of Ooreya.

General remarks applicable to the pergunnah preparations of records.

38th. I proceed to some general remarks applicable to the 3 pergunnahs. The preparations of the records of administration and liability of Phuppoond and Ooreya, were very ably conducted by Mirza Cullub Hossein Khan, the Deputy Collector, whose very valuable assistance I have on several occasions already acknowledged. He also superintended the completion of the papers of Beyla, which were conducted by Newazist Alee. The same system, as has been described in reporting the former settlements, was pursued for securing the payment of a sufficient police, of which the details will be formed in the appropriate statement.

Chowkeydarry arrangements.

Outstanding balances.

39th. The disposal of the outstanding balances received my early and best attention, and has formed the subject of separate correspondence. Almost every item that was proposed to be realized, has now been recovered. I have annexed a memo. shewing how the arrears of each pergunnah have been disposed of.

Submits a general and comparative pergunnahwar table of the result of the revised settlement upon the whole district.

40th. I shall now conclude, with a few observations on the general result of the revised settlement of this district. The total loss of revenue, involved by the revision, amounts to Rs. 158,213. The average malgoozaree area rate upon the whole district being Rs. 2 1 11.

The annexed table exhibits the former and future statics of each pergunnah compared, in which a column has been introduced for the rate on cultivated land, including lately abandoned, being that by which I myself have been chiefly guided. I am least satisfied with my settlements of the pergunnahs Luckna and Duhly Jakhun, which were first done, and consequently in which the returns of area are the most imperfect; still, I think that they are sufficiently accurate to warrant any increase or decrease being made by a rate per cent, should any deviation from my terms of settlement be thought proper.

General remarks on the reduction of assessment which is regarded to be a fully one, and not likely to bear increase.

41st. The reduction in assessment is not, I am assured, more than necessary, which may be illustrated by the fact, that though anxious to make a moderate assessment in the first instance, I have often found reason to reduce the jummas which I first imposed, but have never desired to enhance them. I consider the district to be fully assessed, and that no increase can be looked for, unless, indeed, in the case of the total alteration of its capabilities by the introduction of canal irrigation. At the same time I can, with truth, affirm that I think the jumma of each pergunnah to be moderate, and such as should be realized without difficulty. It is not impossible that I may have erred in distributing the assessment in detail. If this is the case, it will not fail to shew itself, and after a few years experience, any errors of this nature, when fairly proved, should be brought to notice and rectified.

The future working of the settlement will greatly depend on the few next seasons proving favourable, and the care of the local officers.

42nd. Much of the future prosperity of the district and the working the revised assessment must, however, depend upon the few next seasons, and upon the care and attention of the local officers. The agriculturists, throughout Etawah, are still in a highly impoverished condition, and a moderate assessment will fail to restore them to prosperity without they are blessed with average good harvests. It is to be hoped that care will be bestowed in the proper selection of tehsildars, as there can be no doubt that this district has suffered greatly from the inefficiency and dishonesty of the individuals and tehsildars who formerly held those offices, and of whom not one has now been retained. An early revision of the tehsildarree establishment is also much required. On this subject it will be my duty separately to address you.

Notices the realization of the revised as-

43rd. By the last accounts received, the revised assessment for the past year, 1248 F.

NAMES OF PERGUNNAHS.	AREA IN ACRES.					Former jumma.	Proposed jumma.	Increase.	Decrease.	RATE ON FORMER JUMMA PER ACRE.					RATE OF PROPOSED JUMMA PER ACRE.																				
	Total.	Minhay.	MALGOOZAREE.							On total area.	On malgozaree area.	On cultivation including lately abandoned.	On cultivation.	On total area.	On malgozaree area.	On cultivation including lately abandoned.	On cultivation.																		
			Cultivated.	Lately abandoned.	Total of the two.													Culturable.	Grand total.																
Beyla, ...	165,468	75,389	67,860	16,803	84,660	5,419	90,079	48	232,154	211,610	20,544	1	7	10	2	9	3	2	11	11	3	6	9	1	4	6	2	5	7	2	8	0	3	1	11
Phuppoond, ...	131,721	52,937	60,010	16,264	76,274	2,510	78,784	51	220,415	189,768	34,647	1	10	9	2	12	9	2	14	3	3	10	9	1	7	1	2	6	6	2	7	10	3	2	7
Lackna, ...	229,382	97,602	100,041	27,433	127,474	4,306	131,780	5	318,536	293,373	25,163	1	6	3	2	6	8	2	8	0	3	2	11	1	4	7	2	3	7	2	4	10	2	14	11
Duhly Jakhun, ...	135,050	47,435	70,516	15,122	85,638	1,977	87,615	66	202,526	188,568	13,958	1	8	0	2	5	0	2	5	9	2	13	11	1	6	4	2	2	5	2	3	2	2	10	8
Etawah, ...	128,544	50,408	58,485	17,453	75,938	2,198	78,136	55	190,638	160,541	30,097	1	7	9	2	7	0	2	8	2	3	4	1	1	4	0	2	0	10	2	1	10	2	12	4
Ooreya, ...	149,555	50,975	83,729	12,184	95,913	2,667	98,580	18	208,695	194,353	14,442	1	6	3	2	1	10	2	2	10	2	7	11	1	4	9	1	15	6	2	0	5	2	5	1
Burpoora or Janibrast, ...	131,625	78,848	37,260	11,899	49,159	3,618	52,777	4	96,187	72,825	23,362	1	11	8	2	13	2	1	15	4	2	9	11	0	8	10	1	5	10	1	7	8	1	15	3
Total, ...	1,071,345	453,594	477,901	117,155	595,056	22,695	617,751	"	1,469,151	1,310,938	158,213	1	5	11	2	6	1	2	7	6	2	15	2	1	3	7	2	1	11	2	3	3	2	13	4

assessment of 1248, in every pergunnah, with trifling exception in Ooreva.

S., had been realized from every pergunnah, with trifling exception in Ooreya, in which measures of severity appear to be called for.

I have &c.,

(Signed) M. R. GUBBINS,
Settlement Officer.

Etawah Sett. Office,
Simlah, 19th Sep-
tember, 1841. }

ABSTRACT DISPOSITION OF ALL OUTSTANDING BALANCES, INCLUDING 1248, F. S., FOR THE PERGUNNAHS PHUPPOOND, BEYLA AND OOREYA, ZILLAH ETAWAH.

NAMES OF PERGUNNAHS.	Balances of years prior to 1248 as they stand at the date of submission of statements A. and B. of sale and transfer.	Collections up to the 31st July 1841.	Remaining balance on the 31st July, 1841.	Balance of 1248, F. S., up to the 15th August, 1841.	Total of the two foregoing columns.	IRRECOVERABLE.		Referred for future realization.	IN TRAIN OF LIQUIDATION.			
						Nominal.	Recommended for remission.		By sale.	By transfer.	By distraint and in immediate train.	Total.
Phuppoond, ..	Made up to the 15th November, 1840. 57,696 9 6½	11,463 1 7½	46,233 7 11	52,496 5 11	98,729 13 10	1935	90,401 8 10	„	* 5,893 10	* 457 11	42	6,393 5
Beyla, ...	Made up to the 15th November, 1840. 120,260 7 0½	59,461 14 2	60,798 8 10½	47,560 14 3	108,359 7 1¾	3051	79,952 10 7¾	† 14,137	† 8,132 8 6	† 3,086 4	„	11,218 12 6
Ooreya, ...	Made up to the 15th January, 1841. 25,004 1 6	4,766 6 11	20,238 7 0	28,196 7 9	48,434 8 4	„	45,093 1 6	‡ 466 3	‡ 1,919 15	‡ 1,955 10	„	3,875 3 10

* PHUPPOOND.

801 14 6	Neamutpoor Bihary.
1,003 11 6	Kotupoor Bunarpoor.
4,088 0 0	Villages of talooqua Dowlutpoor.
5,893 10 0	
100 0 0	Poorwa Huma,
149 9 0	Kurheye,
208 2 0	Nuzra Ruttunlol,
457 11 0	
42 0 0	Bhooreypoor,
	Ditto.

These items are in deposit.

† 12,817 0 0	Of talooqua Sehor.
1,320 0 0	Piprolee Sheo.
14,137 0 0	
1,761 8 6	Yacoobpoor.
6,371 0 0	Of talooqua Sehor.
8,132 8 6	
675 0 0	Jubhud.
637 0 0	Rutgaon.
77 0 0	Sinzee Seora.
270 4 0	Jagropoor.
1,159 0 0	Koorsee.
268 0 0	Goora.
3,086 4 0	

‡ OOREYA.

466 3 0	Ghazeepoor.
958 12 0	Eckorapoor.
411 3 0	Koomanpoor.
550 0 0	Beejulpoor.
1,919 15 0	
170 10 0	Ikbulpoor.
221 1 0	Kukayee.
143 14 6	Shapoor.
26 8 0	Sheykoopoor.
61 8 0	Lanraeda.
161 4 4	Bheecopoor.
123 7 0	Suhubda.
47 0 0	Toorkeepoor.
1,955 4 10	

ABSTRACT.

1—Forwards records of settlement of the 3 unreported pergunnahs of zillah Etawah, Phuppoond, Beyla, and Ooreya.

2—Describes their position, notices their recent annexation to Etawah, and the purtaul examination.

3—States that Phuppoond and Beyla will first be noticed conjointly, and lastly Ooreya.

4—Describes their boundaries, number of mouzahs and muhals, and area.

5—Describes soil and general features—jhabur and flooded land, and irrigation.

6—Exhibits a statement shewing the proportion of each kind of crop per cent.

*7—Notices the streams which traverse the pergunnah.

8—Ditto the distinction of soil and villages into classes.

9—Ditto the markets.

10—Ditto the prevailing castes of the proprietary classes and the ryuts and their character.

11—Notices the general census and rate of population to the square mile.

12—Notices the tenures, especially in talooquas Rooroo and Sehor, and the present arrangements for the former.

13—Notices the arrangements for the villages of talooqua Sehor, the recovery of the talooqdarree balance from the village occupants in Phuppoond, in Beyla—the balance in several villages of the latter pergunnah, and arrangement for the same.

14—Notices the biswadarry settlements made for villages formerly included in talooquas.

15—The former fiscal history—1st, of Rooroo—2nd, Sehor—3rd, of the miscellaneous villages.

16—Exhibits statements of comparative assessments and of demands, receipts, and balance of the 2 pergunnahs united.

17—Notices their conditions when brought under settlement.

18—States former jumma, rate on malgoozaree area, proposed jumma, russudee abatement thereon, reduction on former assessment, and rate on malgoozaree area.

19—Notices the increase of assets by resumed maafee—the amount of maafee land released by the present settlement proceedings and the increased liabilities from road fund and chokeydarree.

20—States the rent rates, and revenue rates of these pergunnahs which are the same, excepting of jhabur land.

21—Notices the settlement, and the single farming leases given for recusancy and under Section IV. Regulation II. of 1826.

22—Furnishes statements of kists.

23—Notices the number of villages in which khetbut tenure was found to exist.

24—Proceeds to describe pergunnah Ooreya, its boundaries, area, number of mouzahs and muhals, the unnecessary distinction of dakhilee mouzahs introduced by the Revenue Surveyor, now rejected.

25—Ditto the soil and general features.

26—Ditto the per centage proportion of products.

27—Ditto the distinction of soils and villages into classes.

28—Ditto the markets, manufactures, and traffic.

29—Notices the proprietary and ryutte caste, and furnishes a statement of them, and states the general rate of population per square acre.

30—Notices the tenures, zemindarree, bhyacharree—the more healthy and natural condition—the biswadarree settlement—the 6 villages of Rajah Muheeput Sah of Jugumunpoor, and the disposal of villages the property of Government.

31—Ditto the former fiscal history which is exhibited in statements, present condition.

32—Ditto former jumma and malgoozarree rate—proposed assessment and malgoozarree rate—russudee abatement and reduction on former jumma.

33—Notices the increased assets from resumed maafee—the released maafee and the increased liability from chokeydarree and road fund.

34—States rent and revenue rates.

35—Notices the settlement and the single instance of farm under Section IV. Regulation II. of 1826.

36—Furnishes statement of kists.

37—Notices the khetbut tenure how far found to prevail.

38—Ditto the general system and superintendence of preparation of the detailed papers of management and the police provision.

39—Notices the disposal of all outstanding balances.

40—Submits a general statement shewing the comparative pergunnahwar results of the revised settlement on the whole district.

41—Remarks on the reduction of assessment and the little prospect of increase on the present assessment.

42—Ditto that the future working of the settlement will greatly depend upon the few next seasons, and attention on the part of local officers and tehseeldars.

43—Notices the realization of the revised assessment of 1248, F. S., in every pergunnah with trifling exception in Ooreya.

(Signed) M. R. GUBBINS,
Settlement Officer.



00108383

Digitized with financial assistance from
Observer Research Foundation
on 11 March, 2020

